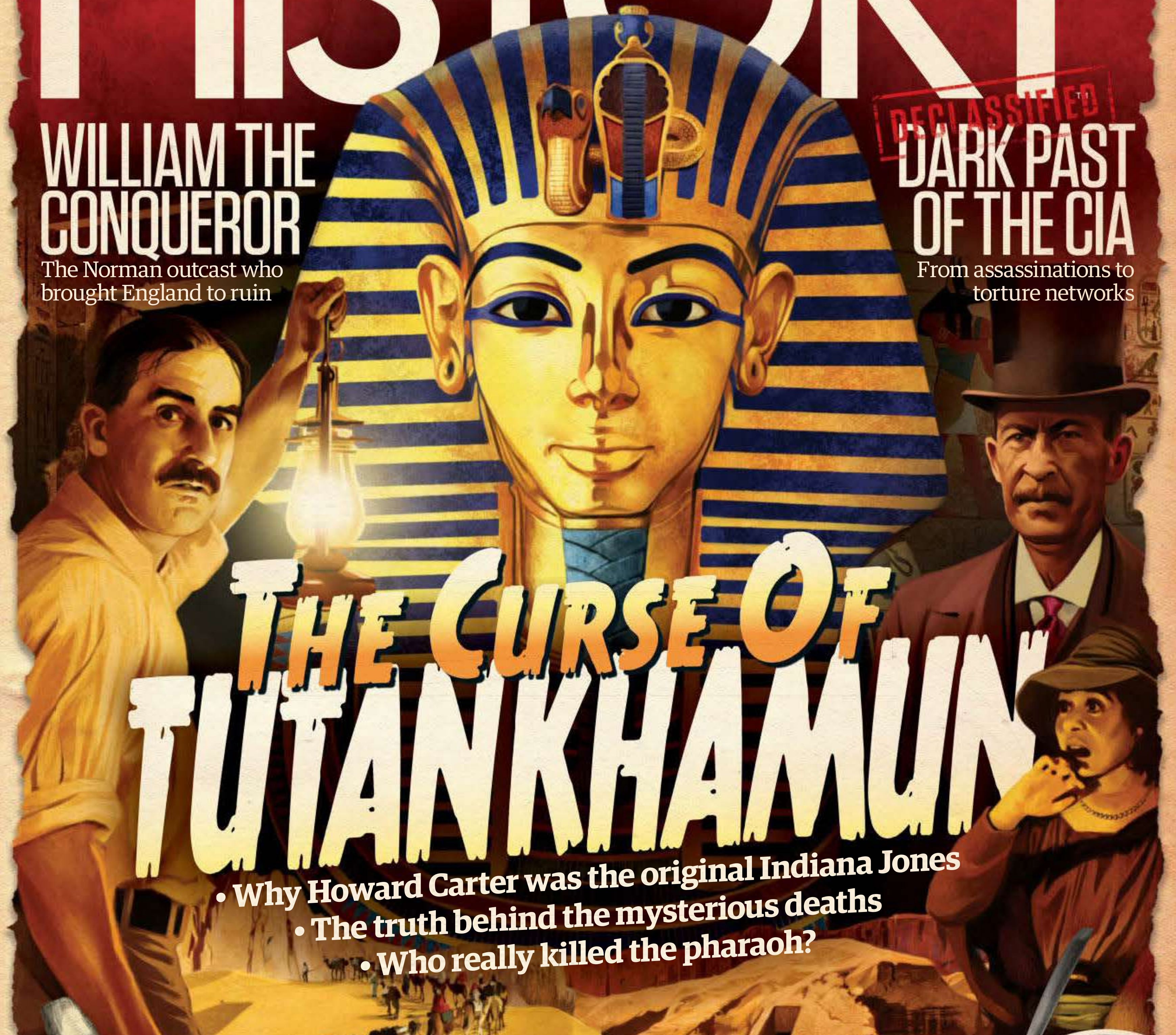
ALL ABOUT HISTORY

SLEEPING WITH THE NAZIS

The unspoken truth behind a 'nation de resistance'



WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR

The Norman outcast who brought England to ruin

DECLASSIFIED

DARK PAST OF THE CIA

From assassinations to torture networks

THE CURSE OF TUTANKHAMUN

- Why Howard Carter was the original Indiana Jones
- The truth behind the mysterious deaths
- Who really killed the pharaoh?

10 Odious traitors

Heinous crimes against crown and country

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Last battle of the samurai

How a brave few fought thousands to the death

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BACHMANN EUROPE Plc

Read more about the brave Parisians who rose up against their Nazi occupiers on page 54

Welcome

Reading the news about Tutankhamun's botched cosmetic surgery, I found it hard to believe my eyes. How could such a priceless treasure, recognised the world over, be treated with such callousness? It's a question that I'm sure we will be asking ourselves for many years to come.

But what was it that first propelled Tut into the headlines? The discovery of his tomb and the untouched treasures within were the source of much hype, but it was the mysterious deaths that followed that really got the people's attention. Just four months after visiting the site, financial backer Lord Carnarvon died from an infected mosquito bite. Sir Douglas Reid, a radiologist who had X-rayed Tutankhamun's body, died from an undiagnosed illness a few months later, as did a member of the excavation team. The explanation: an ancient curse bestowed upon the tombs of pharaohs, condemning anyone who dares disturb them to death.

Though the link between these fatalities is tenuous to say the least, we have the 'curse' to thank for the surge in interest in Egyptology. The story of Tutankhamun's discovery is one that will never lose its magic, even if the tomb has. I hope you enjoy reading it.

Alicea

Alicea Francis
Deputy Editor

Issue 23 highlights

46 **Discovering Tutankhamun**
Read the full story of the search for the elusive boy king, and take a look at the treasures concealed within his famous tomb.

62 **William the Conqueror**
How did the Bastard of Normandy steal the English crown? We tell all in our special feature on the tyrant king.

70 **CIA's dark history**
From secret assassinations to a network of torture, we reveal the hidden truth about the USA's intelligence agency.

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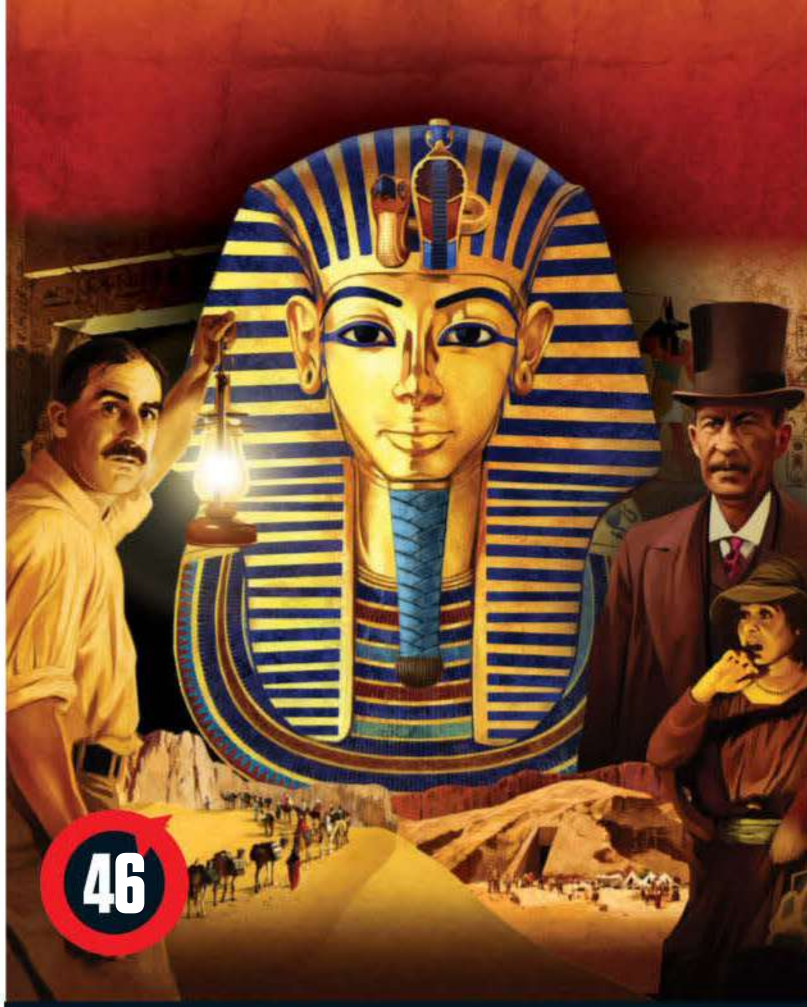
CONTENTS

Welcome to **All About History**

TUTANKHAMUN

46 Find out why Howard Carter was the original Indiana Jones in our feature on the discovery of Tutankhamun



COMMUNISM

14 The revolutionaries and iron-willed leaders who changed the face of politics

16 Timeline
From Roman uprisings to the fall of the Berlin Wall

18 Day in the Life
Of a Maoist peasant, living life under the thumb of Chinese communism

20 Hall of Fame
Ten of the most dastardly communist leaders in history

22 Top 5 Facts
About Che Guevara, from his bad hygiene habits to his nerdy hobbies

24 Inside History
Discover what's behind the imposing walls of Moscow's Kremlin

26 How to
Create a cult of personality, through both honest and deceitful means

28 Anatomy of
A Cheka officer, instilling terror into the lives of Soviet citizens

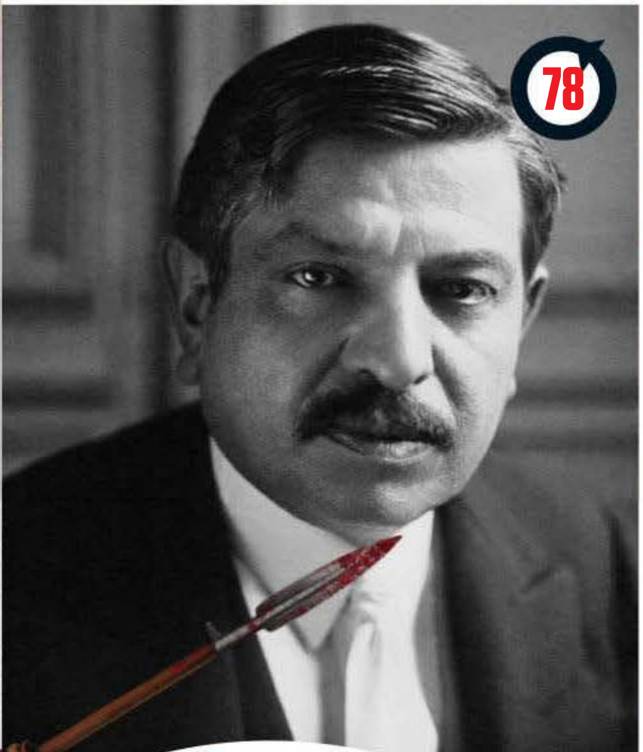
FEATURES

54 Sleeping with the Enemy
Find out the uncomfortable truth about life in occupied France

62 William the Conqueror
How did the Bastard of Normandy become England's king?

70 Dark History of the CIA
The secret assassinations and torture networks hidden for decades

78 10 Most Infamous Traitors
From Judas Iscariot to Edward Snowden, we reveal their crimes



EVERY ISSUE

08 Defining Moments
Stunning images from the past that will blow your mind

30 Heroes & Villains
Was Bloody Mary as heartless as history makes out?

34 Greatest Battles
How Japan's famed samurai warriors fought their final battle at Shiroyama

38 Through History
From the practical to the downright bizarre, we take a walk through the history of shoes

40 What If?
How different would the world be if the Roman Empire had never fallen?

86 Book Reviews
Seven of the latest history releases rated or slated

90 Competition
Your chance to win a fantastic selection of books, by answering one simple question

92 History Answers
How much truth is there in the *Assassins Creed* series? That and other pertinent history questions answered

94 Your History
A reader shares his World War II poetry with us

98 History vs Hollywood
Find out what grade we gave the political thriller *Argo*

ENJOYED THE MAGAZINE? SUBSCRIBE & SAVE 25% Page 44

ALL ABOUT HISTORY
WASHINGTON
ALL ABOUT HISTORY
ANNE BOLEYN
ALL ABOUT HISTORY
TUTANKHAMUN

Join our ALL ABOUT HISTORY Reader Panel today!

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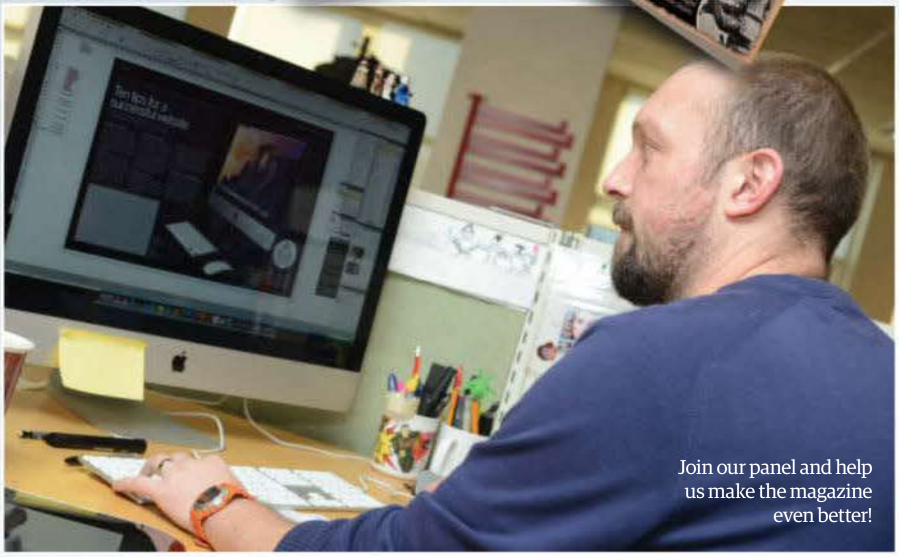
We hope you love reading **All About History** as much as we enjoy making it. This year, we want to make it even better, so we're asking for your help. By answering a few short questions, you could be chosen to join our first-ever **All About History** panel, where you can have your say on what the magazine should be featuring. To get involved, simply head to our website today.

Alicea

Alicea Francis
Deputy Editor



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ALL ABOUT HISTORY

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○ Under 13

2. Are you male or female?

○ Male
○ Female

3. Which of the following best describes your current status?

○ Single, no children
○ Single, with children
○ Co-habiting, no children
○ Co-habiting, with children
○ Separated / Divorced, no children
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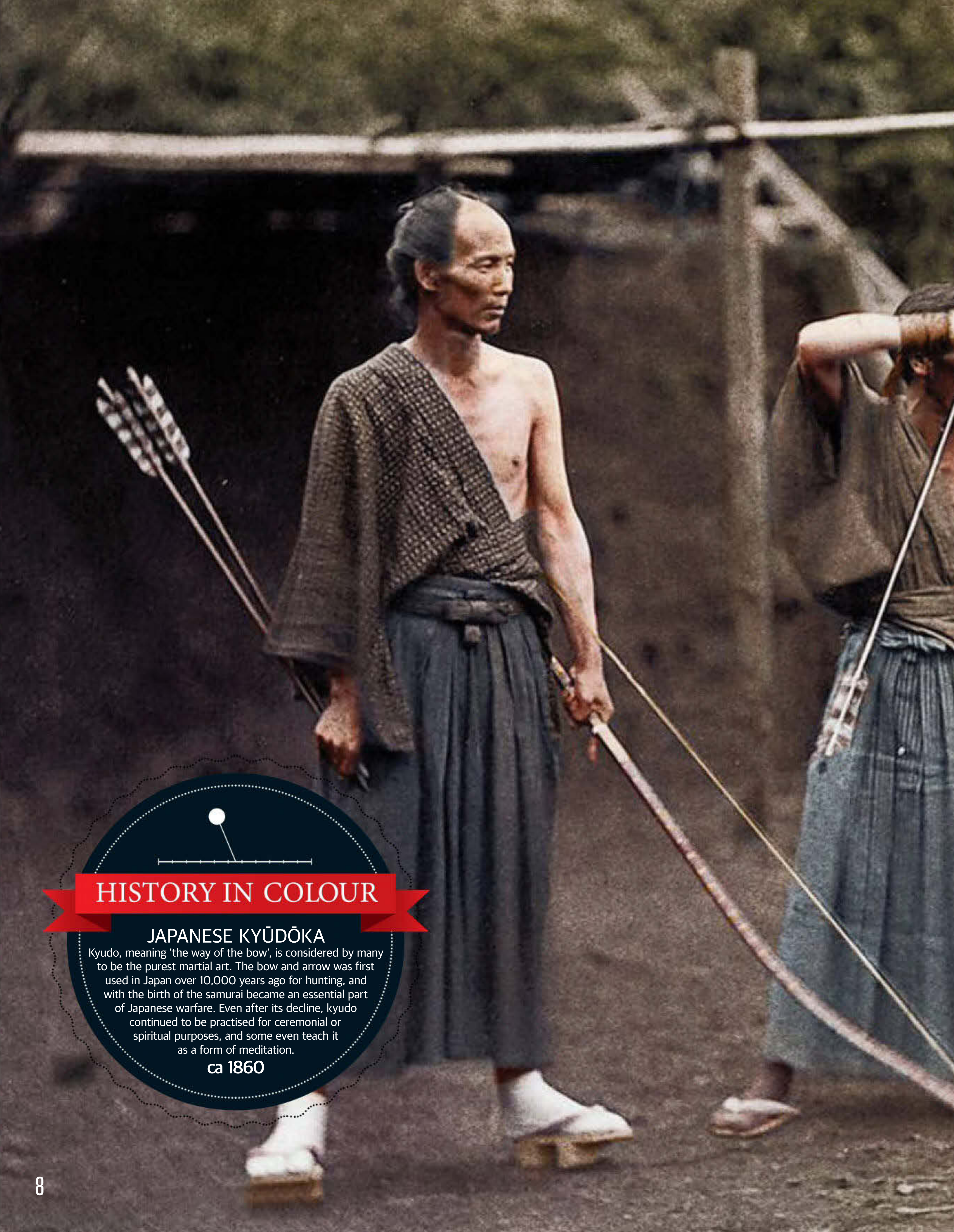


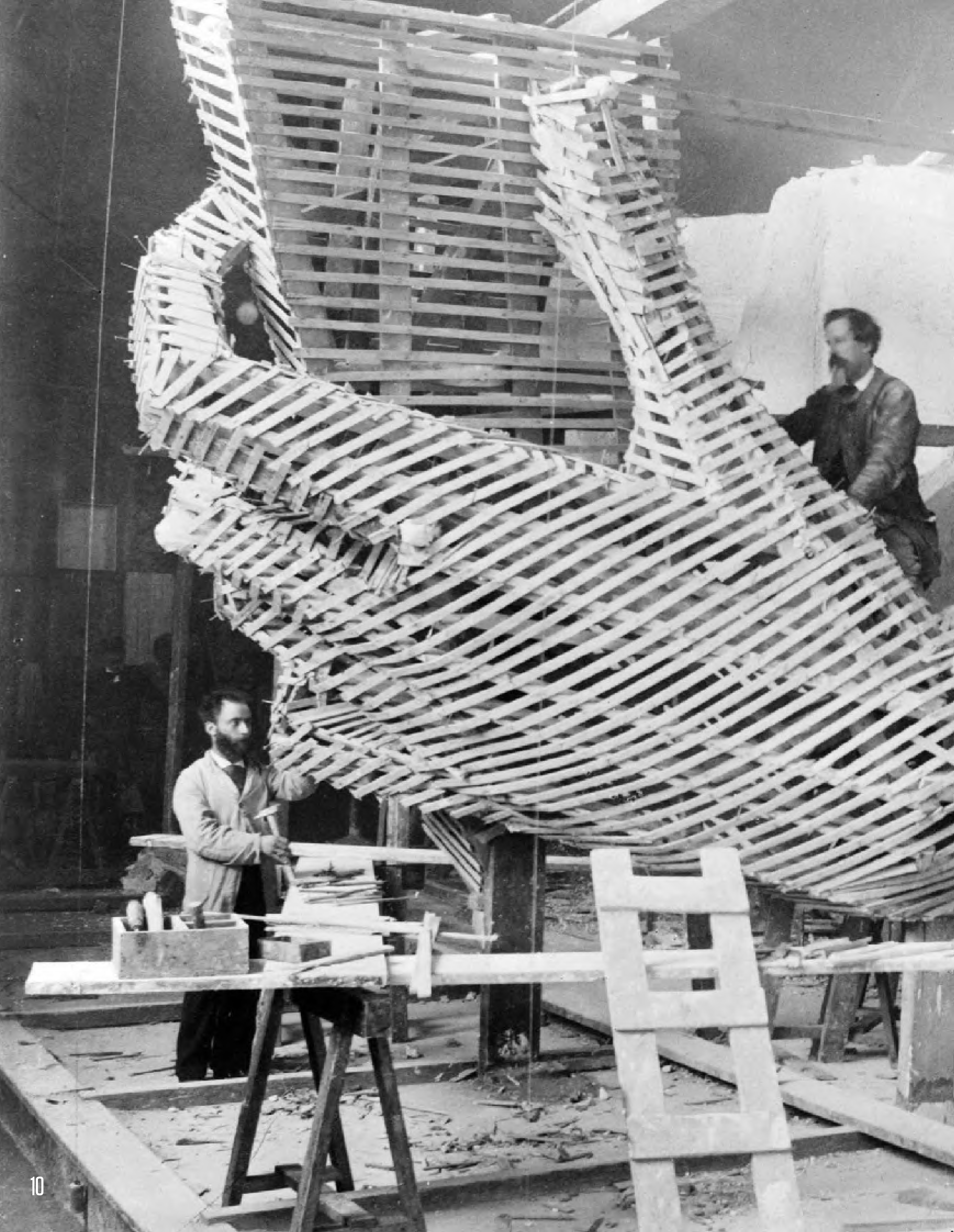
HISTORY IN COLOUR

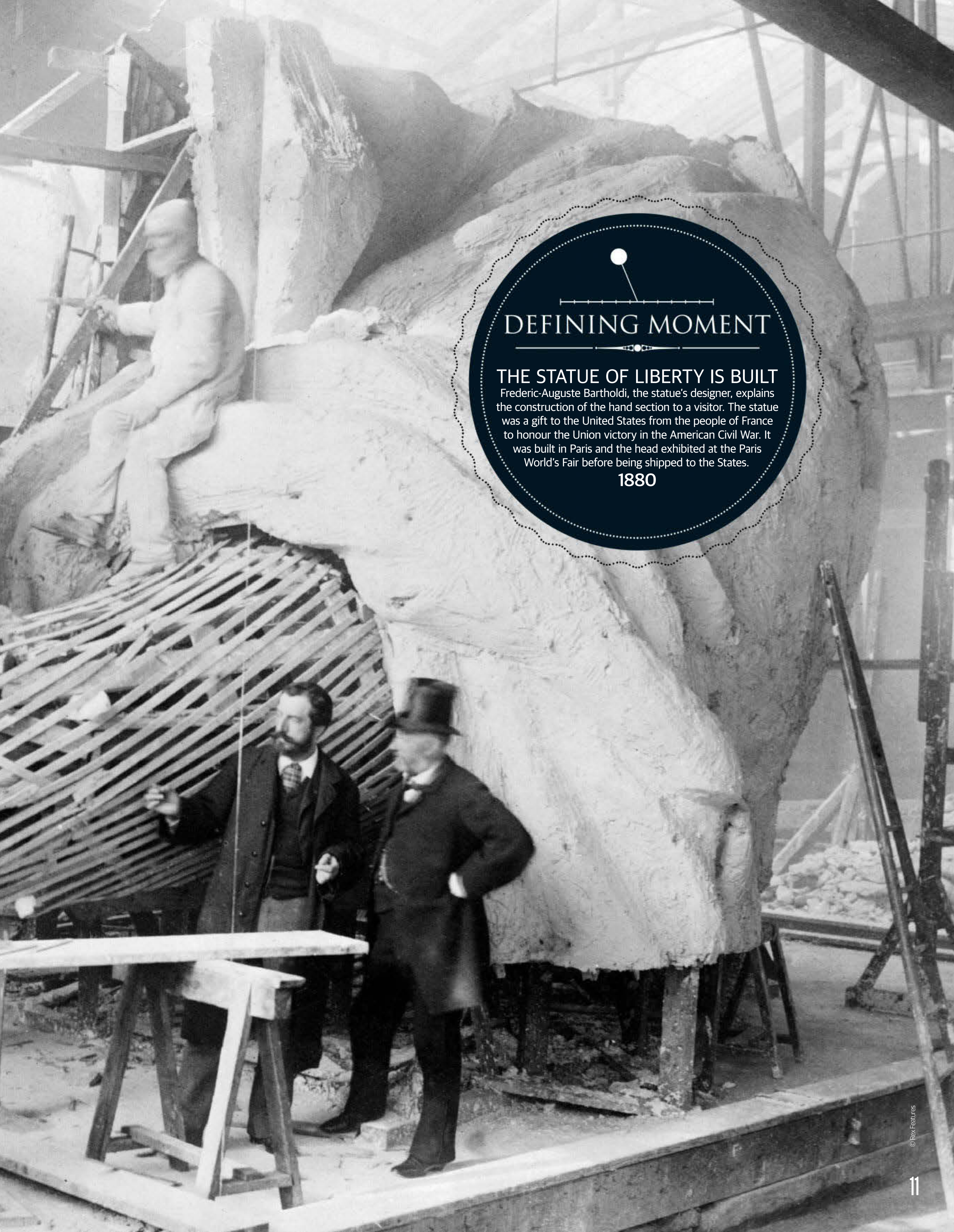
JAPANESE KYŪDŌKA

Kyudo, meaning 'the way of the bow', is considered by many to be the purest martial art. The bow and arrow was first used in Japan over 10,000 years ago for hunting, and with the birth of the samurai became an essential part of Japanese warfare. Even after its decline, kyudo continued to be practised for ceremonial or spiritual purposes, and some even teach it as a form of meditation.

ca 1860

© Jordan Lloyd





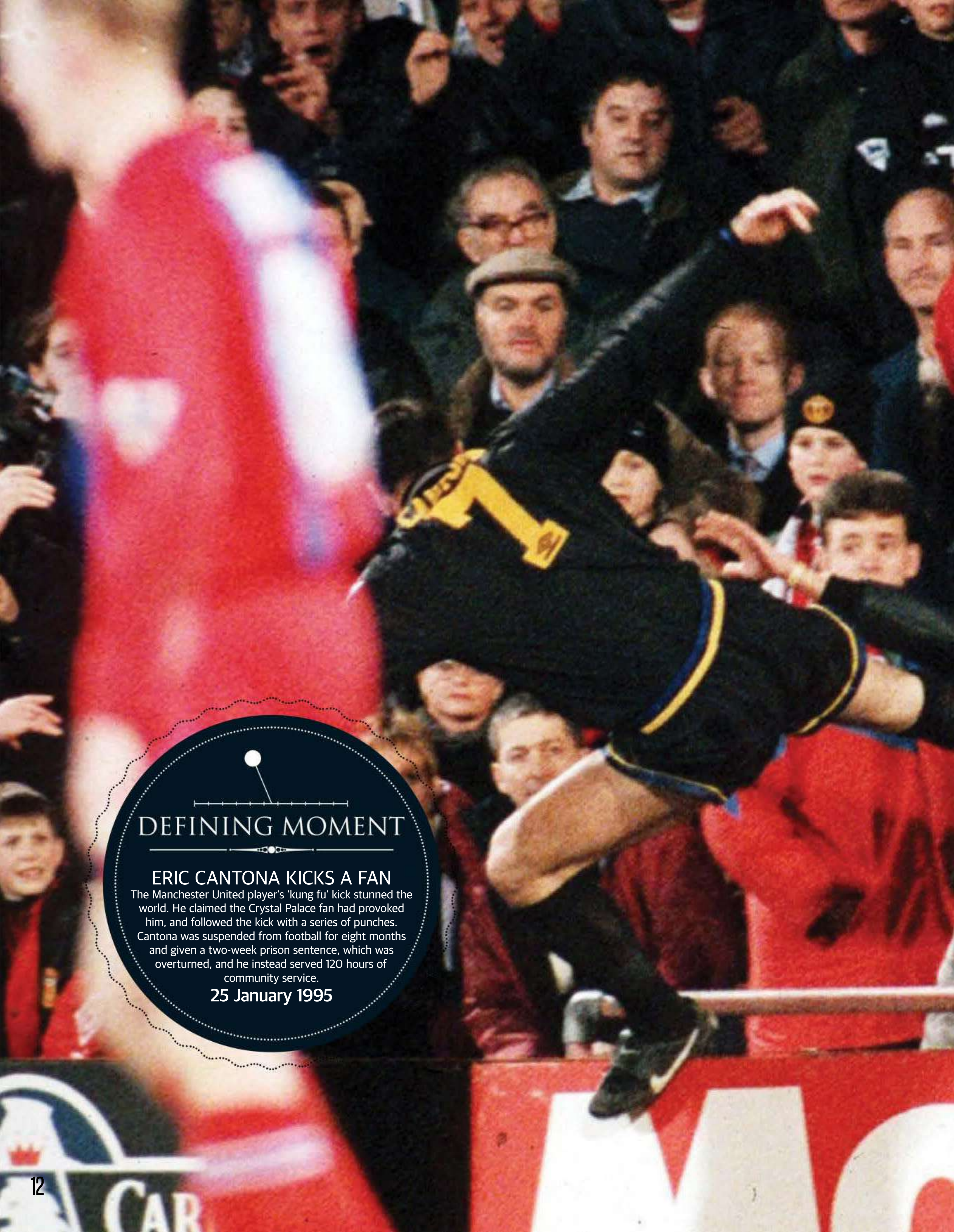
DEFINING MOMENT

THE STATUE OF LIBERTY IS BUILT

Frederic-Auguste Bartholdi, the statue's designer, explains the construction of the hand section to a visitor. The statue was a gift to the United States from the people of France to honour the Union victory in the American Civil War. It was built in Paris and the head exhibited at the Paris World's Fair before being shipped to the States.

1880

© Rex Features



DEFINING MOMENT

ERIC CANTONA KICKS A FAN

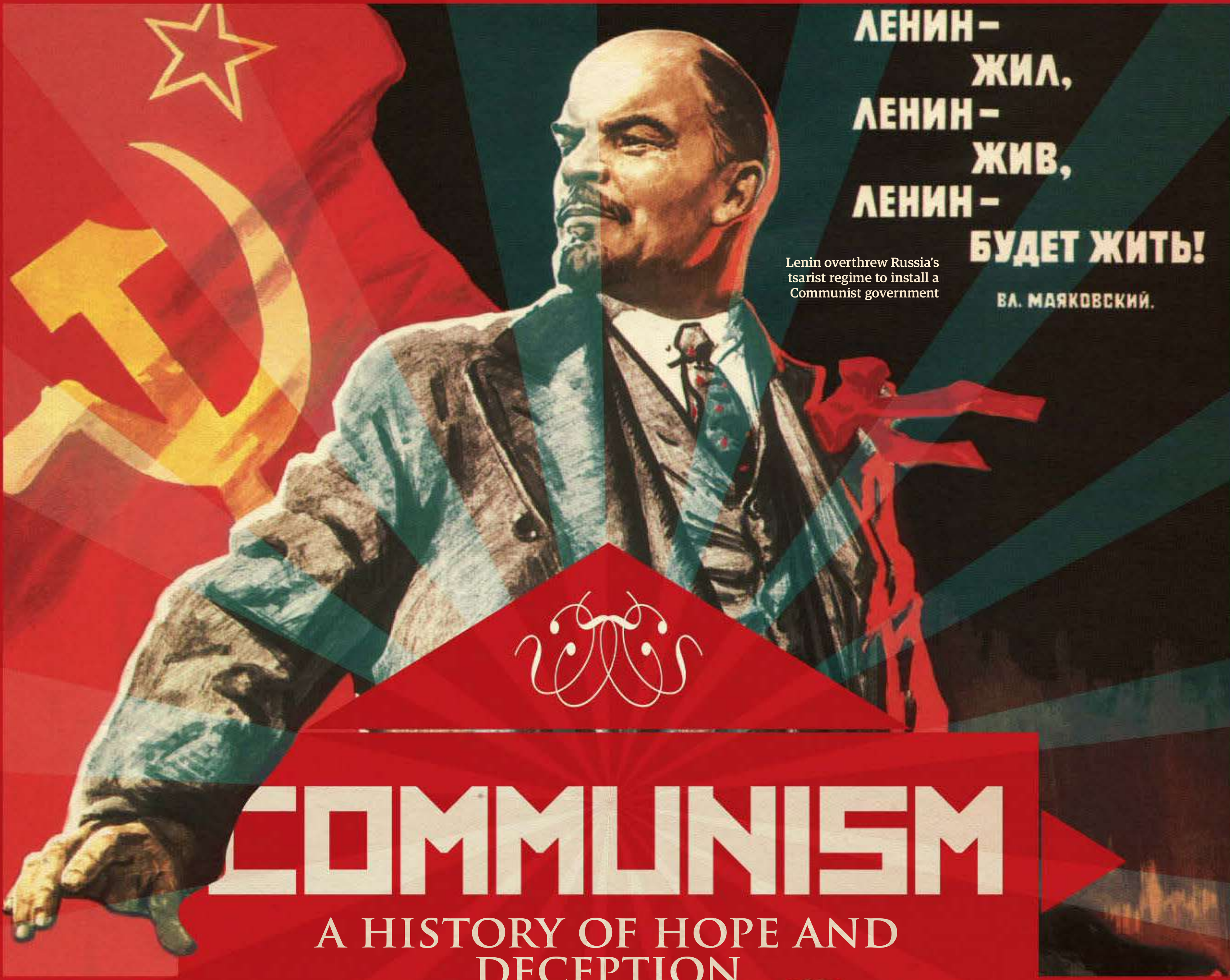
The Manchester United player's 'kung fu' kick stunned the world. He claimed the Crystal Palace fan had provoked him, and followed the kick with a series of punches. Cantona was suspended from football for eight months and given a two-week prison sentence, which was overturned, and he instead served 120 hours of community service.

25 January 1995

STEWARD

COMMUNISM

A HISTORY OF HOPE AND DECEPTION


ЛЕНИН –
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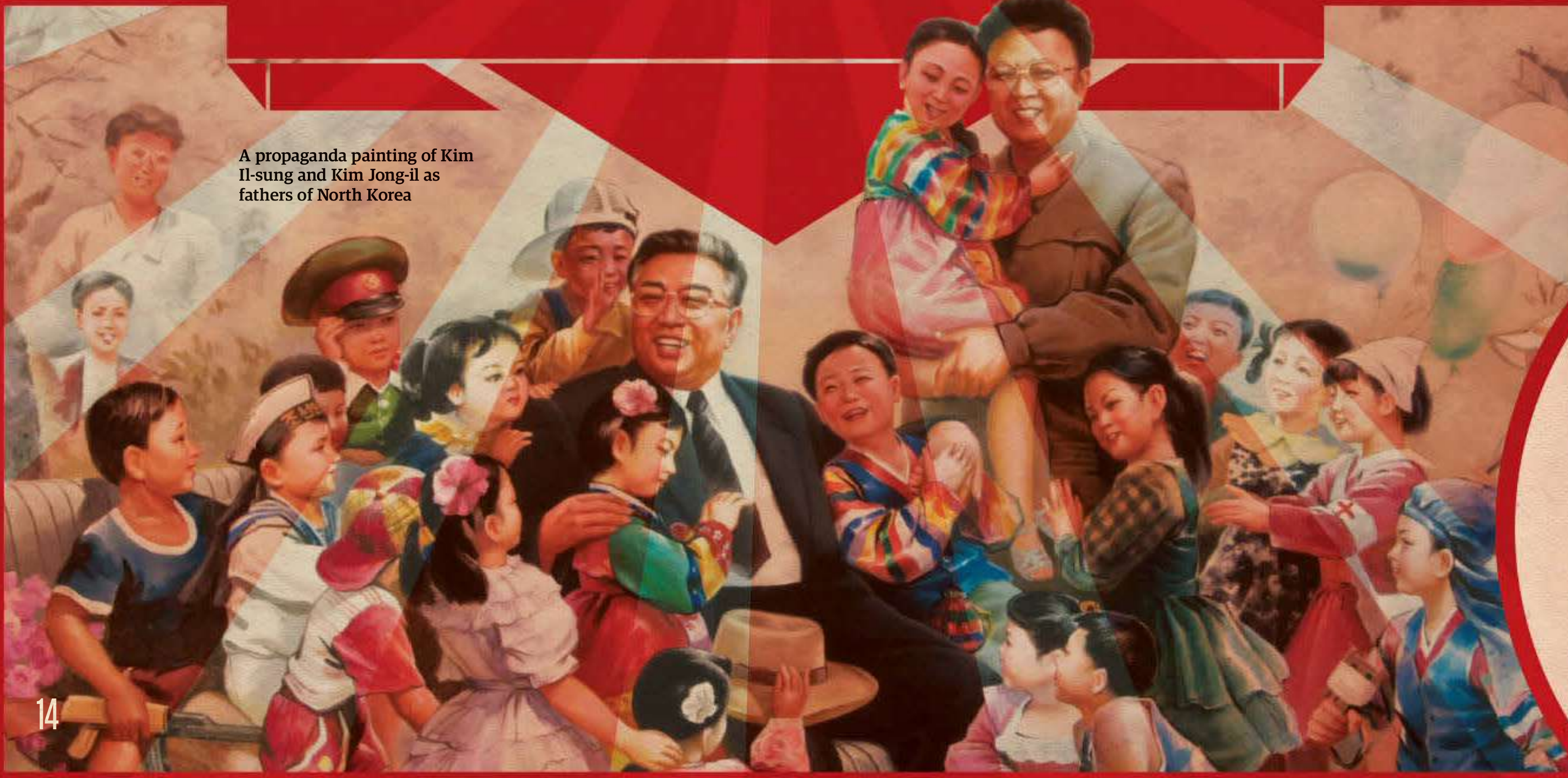
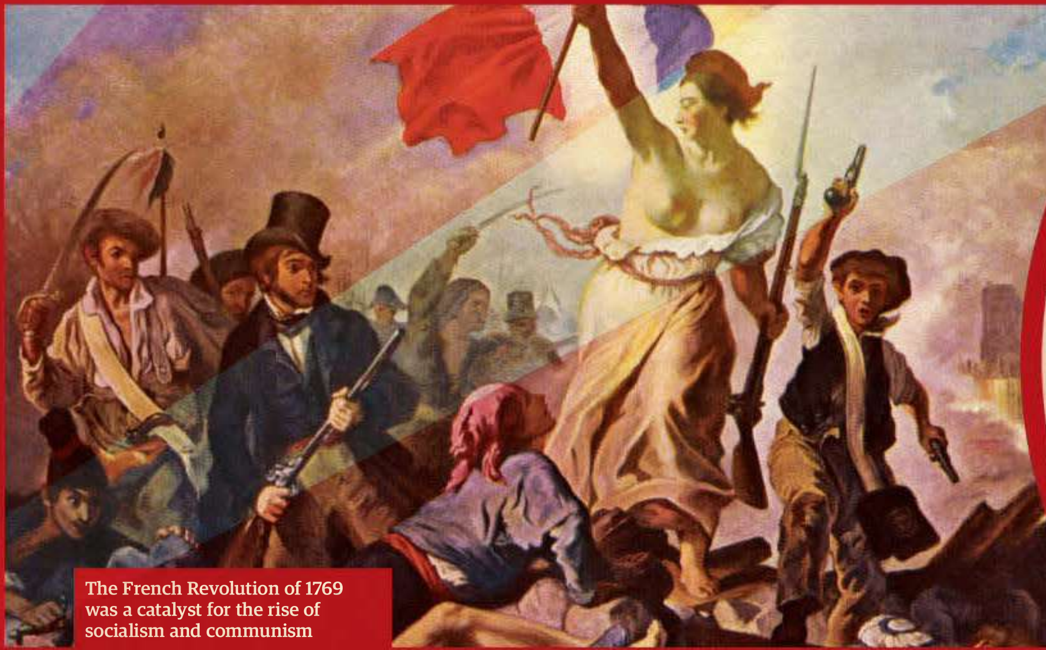
ЖИВ,
ЛЕНИН –
БУДЕТ ЖИТЬ!
ВЛ. МАЯКОВСКИЙ.

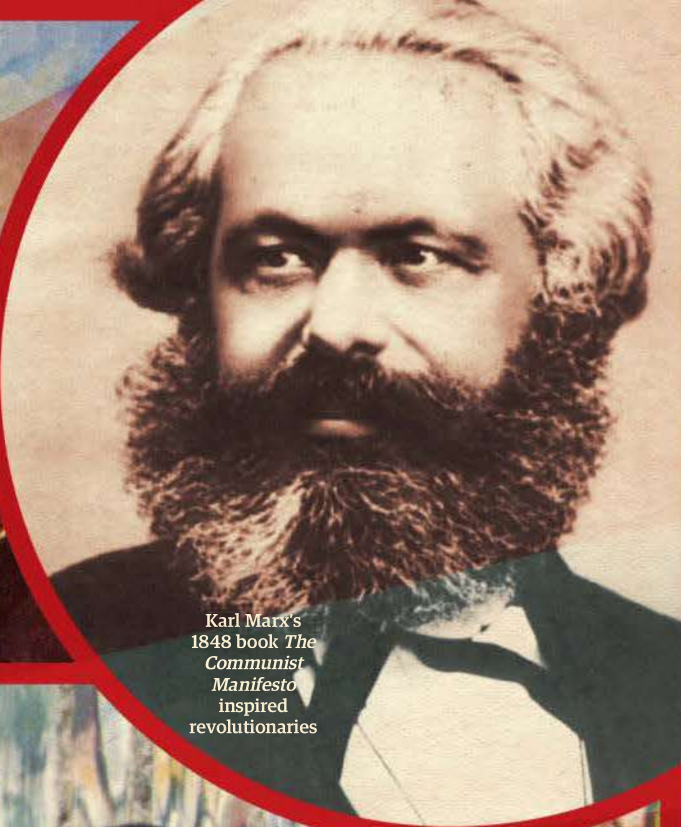
Lenin overthrew Russia's tsarist regime to install a Communist government



A propaganda painting of Kim Il-sung and Kim Jong-il as fathers of North Korea



The French Revolution of 1769 was a catalyst for the rise of socialism and communism



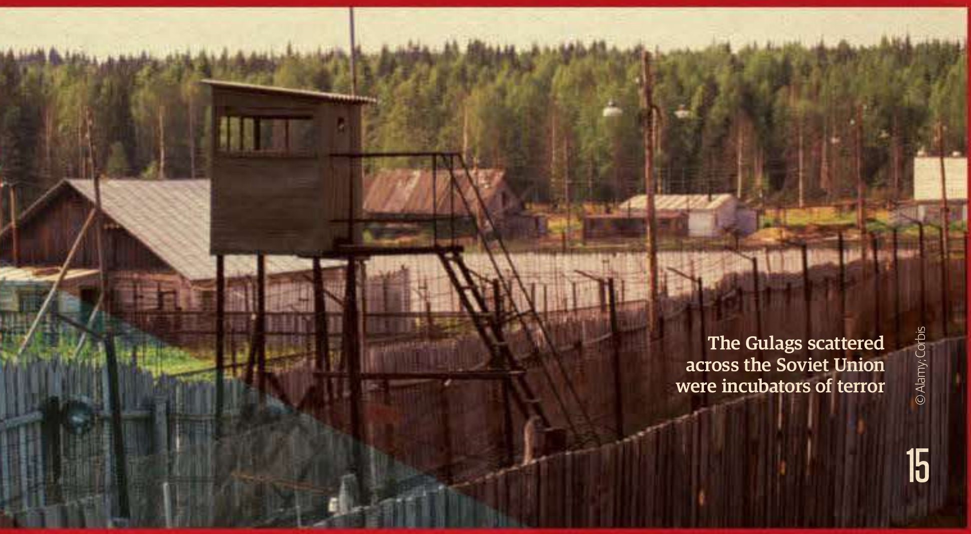
Karl Marx's 1848 book *The Communist Manifesto* inspired revolutionaries

Ribbons tied to the fence dividing the capitalist South Korea from the communist North Korea

The Trial of the Twenty-One was the last of the show trials of prominent Bolsheviks

The fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 marked the end of the USSR and the Cold War

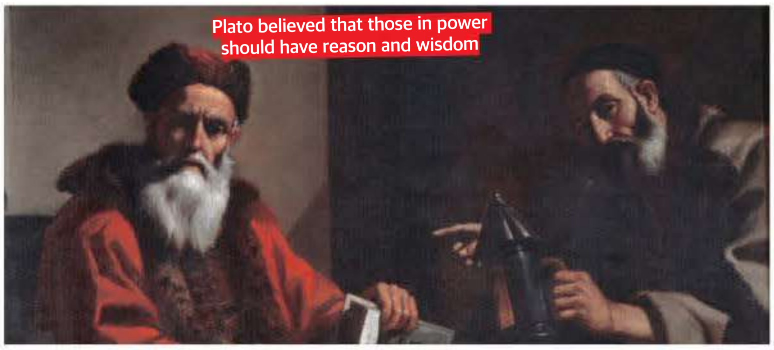
The world seemed on the brink of nuclear war during the Cuban Missile Crisis



The Gulags scattered across the Soviet Union were incubators of terror

© Alamy, Corbis

Communism across history



Plato believed that those in power should have reason and wisdom

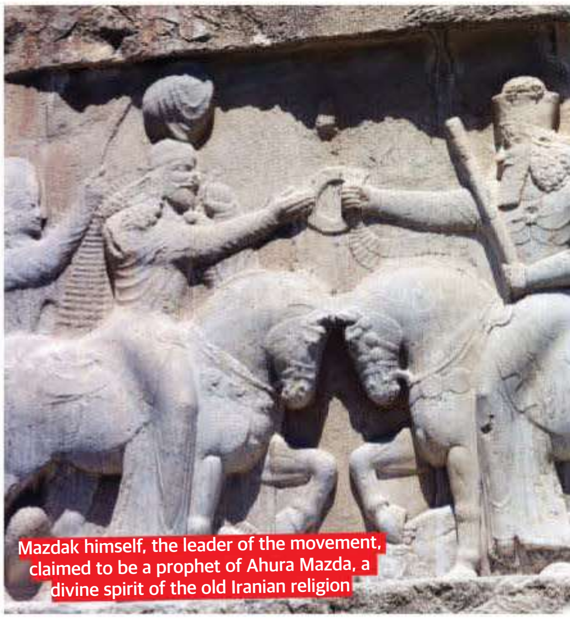
THE GREEKS DID IT FIRST ANCIENT GREECE 380 BCE

The first person to formally explore the concept of a classless society was Plato. In *The Republic*, Plato describes his concept of an ideal city, which has remarkable similarities to communism. In this ideal state, people share all their property, wives and children; nothing remains private and everything is shared with everyone else. However, contemporary communism is more economic, while Plato's ideal communist state is largely spiritual, and he writes that it should only be practised by some classes of society.

The Mazdak movement

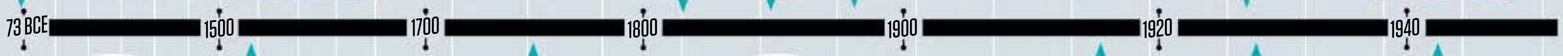
PERSIA 5TH CENTURY

Emerging in the height of economic and political crisis, the Mazdak movement aimed to deprive aristocrats and priests of their power. The Mazdakites, supported by Kawadh I who had been overthrown by the nobility, seized the private property of the elite and redistributed it to the poor. Crushed by 520, although the movement was short-lived it was one of the earliest instances of a communist-like movement striving for a free society for all.



Mazdak himself, the leader of the movement, claimed to be a prophet of Ahura Mazda, a divine spirit of the old Iranian religion

Communism timeline



The oppressed rise up
The Thracian gladiator Spartacus leads a slave rebellion against the slave owners and Roman nobility. **73-71 BCE**

A depiction of Spartacus' slave rebellion

Utopia was not translated to English and published until 1551, after More's execution

A More equal society
Thomas More publishes *Utopia*, which depicts an island society where there is no private property and all food is stored in warehouses to share equally. **1516**

French Revolution
The French Revolution, although sharing different ideologies to socialism, throws the world into a state of upheaval that allows the emergence of communism and socialism. **1769**

The French Revolution sparked the emergence of socialism

Not so harmonic
Robert Owen sets up New Harmony in Indiana to create a utopian communal society, but it is an economic disaster. **1825**

Teamwork across the US
The teachings of French philosopher Charles Fourier encourage his followers to set up a host of communal settlements across the US. **1844**

A different kind of revolution
The Industrial Revolution creates a new class of factory workers who are treated badly by their superiors, prompting criticism by figures such as Karl Marx. **1848**

Comintern
The Communist International is set up by the Bolshevik Russian government. Its focus is to overthrow the "international bourgeoisie and for the creation of an international Soviet republic." **1919-1943**

The sickle is blunted
Communist revolutions and revolts across Europe, most notably in Italy and Germany, are crushed by their governments. **1921-1923**

No more stalling
After Lenin's death, Joseph Stalin becomes leader of the Soviet Union. He focuses on rapid industrialisation, a centralised state and presses the authority of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union above all other communist parties worldwide. **1922**

Stalin and his purges were responsible for approximately 40 million deaths

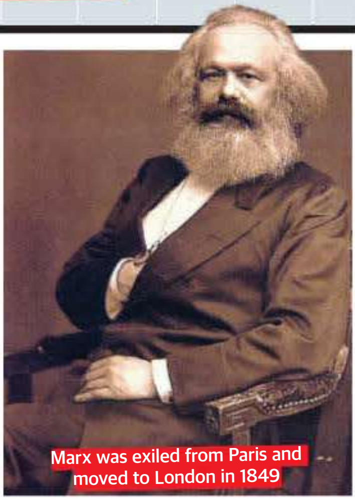
Communism spreads
The USSR occupies Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania, imprisoning the presidents of the former two and establishing puppet communist governments. **1940**

Diggers received their name due to their wish to farm on common land

Digging for justice

ENGLAND 1649

In 1649 Cromwell had just won the First English Civil War, but hadn't reached a settlement with the king, prompting many nonconformist groups to emerge. The Diggers were one of these groups; they wished to abolish private ownership of land and encouraged the creation of rural communities where all residents are equal. Many members of the nobility were furiously opposed to this and several Lords of the Manor drove them from the land and into obscurity.



Marx was exiled from Paris and moved to London in 1849

Making his Marx

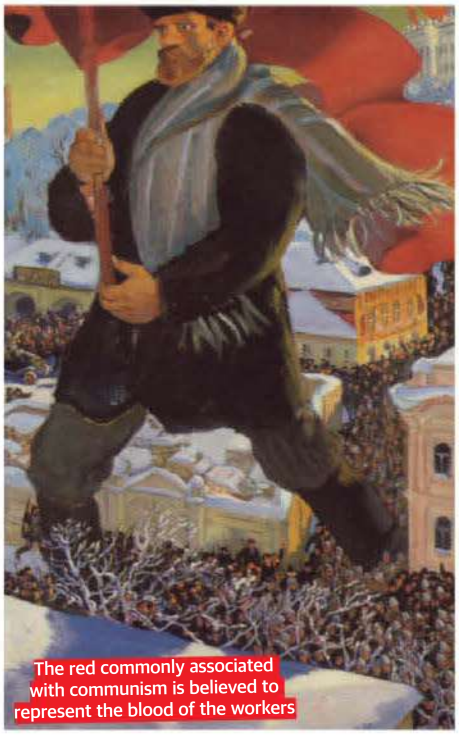
FRANCE & BRITAIN 1818-1883

Undoubtedly the most influential name in the history of communism, Karl Marx was a philosopher who wrote the theory of communism most recognised today. Marx began spreading his ideas by writing for a variety of radical newspapers, where he published his belief that the working class were a revolutionary force that could be used to bring a final global revolution. His most notable book - *The Communist Manifesto*, written with Friedrich Engels - influenced a host of communist revolutionaries worldwide from Vladimir Lenin to Fidel Castro.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

RUSSIA 1917

Months after the February Revolution, which saw the Russian Tsarist authority overthrown and replaced by a provisional government, Vladimir Lenin and his Bolshevik Party led a second revolution. Although government guards had been ordered to guard specific strategic points of Petrograd, they soon fled when faced with Lenin's men. Early in the morning of 26 October the Winter Palace was infiltrated and what remained of the government were arrested. Lenin was elected as head of government and began to nationalise the estates and crown lands. The success of the Bolshevik cause marked the first communist government in Russia, and would prompt similar revolutions and the spread of communism across the world.


The red commonly associated with communism is believed to represent the blood of the workers

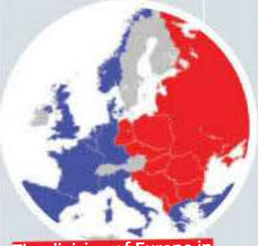
Around 2.5 million Koreans were killed or wounded during the war

The Korean War

NORTH AND SOUTH KOREA 1950-1953

At the close of World War II Korea was divided into two, with the South supported by the US and the North supported by China and the Soviet Union. The North's invasion into the South was thwarted by the US who forced the North Koreans almost to the Soviet border. China's entry into the war established the prewar boundaries, but the entire conflict sent tensions between the nations sky-high.

The Iron Curtain is drawn
After the end of WWII, Stalin creates a divide between East and West Europe by setting up communist supporting governments in Poland, Romania, Hungary and many more Eastern European countries. **1945-1991**


The division of Europe in the Cold War

The Vietnam War
The communist North Vietnam and the US-supported South Vietnam engage in a brutal war. As a result, the US is forced to withdraw and Vietnam is united under communist rule. **1955-1975**

Stirrings of discontent
The Hungarian Revolution challenges Stalin's control of Eastern Europe. Although the revolutionaries are defeated, the violent Soviet actions lead to large losses in Communist Party membership. **1956**

About 3,000 citizens were killed in the Hungarian uprising

The Cultural Revolution
In an effort to preserve 'true' communist ideology, Mao Zedong of China purges the country of any capitalist elements, leading to mass executions of officials. **1966-1976**

Communism in Africa
Communism sets roots in Africa when Ethopia's Emperor Selassie is overthrown and replaced with the communist Derg. **1974**

1950 1960 1970 1974

Truman doctrine
President Harry Truman introduces a policy aiming to prevent the spread of communism by offering military and economic aid to any nation subject to communist influence. **1947**

Red Scare
Americans, terrified the spread of communism will infiltrate the USA, begin an investigation of the allegiance of federal employees. This leads to prosecutions and executions. **1947-1950s**

The Berlin Airlift
In an effort to force them out of the city, the Soviet Union blocks the western Allies' access to occupied Berlin. The Allies respond by supplying their sections of the city from the air. **1948**

The planes involved in the Berlin Airlift flew over 200,000 flights in one year

The Berlin Wall
The communist East German government commissions a wall that separates East and West Berlin in an effort to strengthen socialist East Germany from West German 'fascists.' **1961**

Another blow for America
Salvador Allende becomes the first Marxist to become president of a Latin-American country – Chile – through open elections. This is deemed a disaster by the United States. **1970**

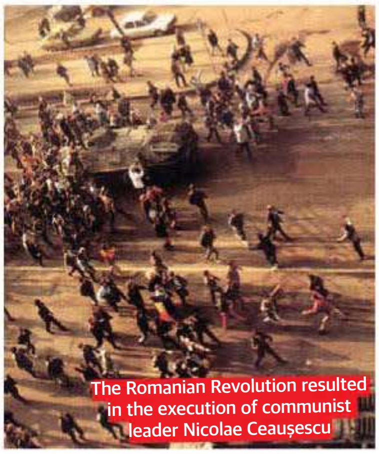
Salvador Allende

Mao encouraged a destruction of the old world and forging of a new one

Communism in China

THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA 1945-1976

Following World War II Mao Zedong led the Communist Party of China to establish the People's Republic of China. Initially inspired by Stalin's rapid industrialisation of the Soviet Union, Mao aimed to transform China from an agricultural economy to an industrial one. However, after Stalin's death, relations with the Soviet Union dramatically worsened, as Mao believed the new government had betrayed the ideas of Marxism and Leninism. This soured relationship led to a worldwide split of communism into two adverse camps.


The Romanian Revolution resulted in the execution of communist leader Nicolae Ceaușescu

Communism falls

EASTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE 1989

First beginning in Poland in 1989, the following three years saw a revolutionary wave rush over the communist states in Central and East Europe, leading to the fall of Russian communism. Almost all of these revolutions were peaceful and used campaigns of civil resistance to eliminate one-party rule. The dissolution of the Soviet Union led 15 countries to declare their independence and a mass abandonment of communism in Yugoslavia, Italy, Romania and even Ethiopia and Mongolia. Many historians mark this period as the end of the Cold War.

Day in the life

A MAOIST PEASANT

STRUGGLING TO SURVIVE IN A COUNTRY TURNED UPSIDE DOWN, THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA, 1949-1979

When Chairman Mao became the leader of the People's Republic of China, he was greeted with open arms and high hopes. Wishing to revolutionise China, he launched 'The Great Leap Forward' to industrialise the country. But disastrous mismanagement of the campaign led to the deadliest famine in human history. Peasants who were promised a fairer China struggled to survive, and as their leader dined with the elite, malnourished bodies littered the countryside roads. Mao went on to initiate the Cultural Revolution, which was designed to eliminate the land of any counter-revolutionaries while elevating himself to a god-like figure of worship.

GET TO WORK

Mao's land reform stripped private landlords of their property and created communes where everyone was expected to contribute and work on the farms. Even more peasants were sent away from their usual agricultural work to the steel and iron factories. During the Cultural Revolution, urban youth would travel to the countryside to work with and learn from the peasants in the fields.

People were also sent to work on building roads, reservoirs and irrigation channels

DAILY EXERCISE

Mao was the first leader to introduce radio calisthenics to China. Every day all schoolchildren and factory workers would perform rhythmic exercises as a group. Even this became a part of Mao's propaganda during the Cultural Revolution, and the chant of "one, two, three, four" was replaced by Maoist slogans like "don't fear hardship, don't fear death."

ATTEND MAO-APPROVED ENTERTAINMENT

The Communist Party controlled all media in China and it was all designed to paint Mao in a favourable light. Singing Maoist songs that celebrated the revolution was a welcome break from the relentless field labour. Traditional operas were abolished and replaced by approved revolutionary performances. There would also be special readings of Chairman Mao's works by the Chinese People's Liberation Army, which all peasants were expected to attend.

Mao's government encouraged the peasants themselves to overthrow and kill their landlords

REPORT COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITY

Anything regarded as anti-Mao or counter-revolutionary was forbidden and perpetrators received the harshest punishment. Anyone who witnessed this activity and didn't report it could face even harsher crimes – for example, a man who secretly fed his exiled brother was shot dead, while his brother was imprisoned. Children were encouraged to denounce their own parents and teachers if they displayed anti-communist ideas.

ATTEND A PUBLIC HUMILIATION

Many figures of power were punished after Mao came into power. The first to suffer were the previously powerful landlords who had their private holdings redistributed to poor peasants. Not only were landlords arrested by Communist forces, but many were also captured and executed by their fellow villagers. Religious figures and even teachers suffered similar deaths or humiliations, with people being spat on, kicked and berated. There were even instances of people having half of their heads shaved in front of crowds.

FIND FOOD TO EAT

From 1959 to 1961 China experienced the worst famine in its history. Although natural disasters contributed to the famine, mismanagement of available food was most devastating. Peasants who were starving were forced to hand over food, which was then exported out of the country. This resulted in approximately 36 million peasants simply starving to death, and others turning to eating tree bark, mud and even deceased family members.

BEFRIEND THE CADRE

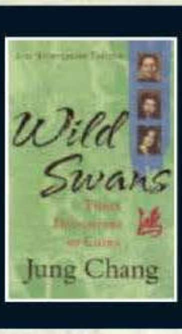
Although all the food and land was supposed to be shared equally, the cadres who were put in charge of distribution were often greedy and corrupt. In order to ensure they and their family received enough food to survive, peasants would have to stay on the cadre's good side. Cadres could simply refuse to give food to anyone who disobeyed them or was unable to work, which often led to peasants being forced to steal food and risk imprisonment or death.

READ THE LITTLE RED BOOK

Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung or 'The Little Red Book', as it was commonly known in the West, became essential reading for all who lived in China. This book contained selected speeches and writings by Mao Zedong and was one of the very few books permitted in Maoist China. The book became so integral to daily life that even telephone operators and store clerks would greet customers with one half of a phrase that the customer was then expected to complete before continuing.

How do we know this?

For a long time, people who had lived under his control were hesitant to talk about their experiences. However, we now have access to an abundance of first-hand accounts of people's lives in Maoist China. Many people have published autobiographies, such as *Life And Death In Shanghai* by Nien Cheng who was arrested because of her job working for the Shell corporation, and the wildly popular *Wild Swans: Three Daughters Of China*, which tells the story of three generations of Chinese women and the effect of communism on their lives. There are also many books written by experts offering a more objective view of the events, such as *The Corpse Walker: Real-Life Stories, China From The Bottom Up*, which details the lives of the lowest members of China's society.



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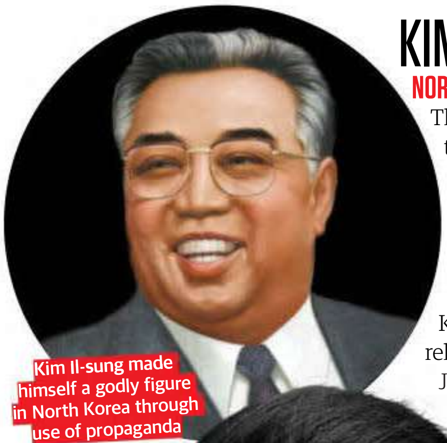
Hall of Fame
IRON-WILLED LEADERS

A roll call of infamous rulers who frequently seized power in violent uprisings to establish communist states, or who ruthlessly purged opposition to maintain control


Kim Il-sung made himself a godly figure in North Korea through use of propaganda

KIM IL-SUNG

NORTH KOREA 1912-1994

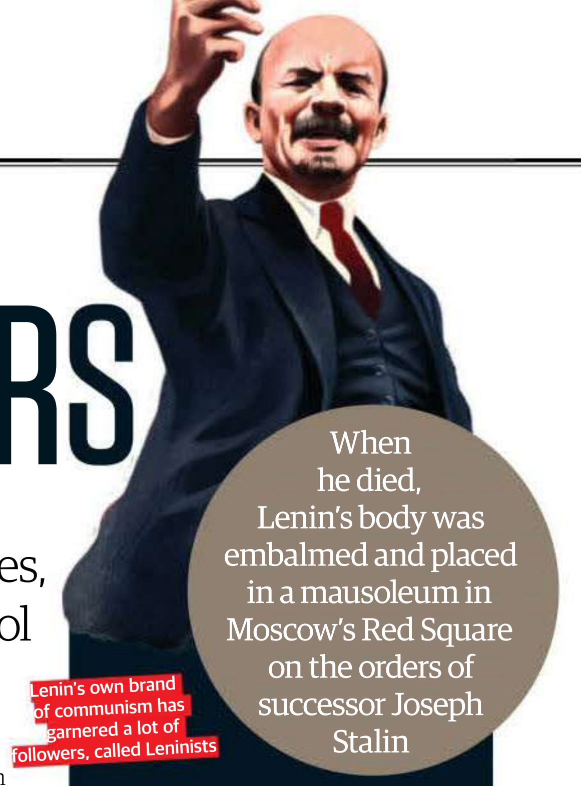
There is uncertainty over Kim's early life due to myths arising from the 'Great Leader' cult of personality he established. However, he was in Russia during World War II. When Japan surrendered, Kim returned home to establish a communist government in Soviet-occupied North Korea, becoming its first premier in 1948. Invading South Korea in 1950, he instigated the Korean War, which ended in stalemate in 1953. By eliminating rivals and crushing opposition, Kim became the country's absolute ruler, seeking to make it a self-reliant, austere society. On his death he was succeeded by son Kim Jong-il, and later by grandson Kim Jong-un.

The Vietnam War had an effect on Pol Pot's rise to power

Pol Pot

CAMBODIA 1925-1998

Called Saloth Sar until adopting his revolutionary name, Pot led the communist Khmer Rouge guerrilla fighters in overthrowing the military government in 1975. He declared it was "Year Zero" and attempted to turn Cambodia into an agrarian utopia. Money, private property and religion were abolished, cities evacuated, and the population forced to work the land. A Vietnamese invasion ended the regime in 1979. By then, more than a million had died of starvation, overwork or execution.


Lenin's own brand of communism has garnered a lot of followers, called Leninists

When he died, Lenin's body was embalmed and placed in a mausoleum in Moscow's Red Square on the orders of successor Joseph Stalin

VLADIMIR LENIN

USSR 1870-1924

Born Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov - adopting the name Lenin in 1901 - he qualified as a lawyer from university while being influenced by radical ideas. The execution of his brother for plotting against Tsar Alexander III is also thought to have affected Lenin's political allegiances. Exiled to Siberia for revolutionary activities, Lenin was later in Switzerland when the Tsarist regime was overthrown in early-1917. He returned to Russia to mastermind the Bolshevik takeover of the provisional government in the October Revolution. Years of civil war, famine and the violent crushing of any opposition followed, but Lenin unflinchingly persisted to establish the world's first communist government.

Ho Chi Minh's side emerged victorious in the Vietnam War

Ho Chi Minh

NORTH VIETNAM 1890-1969

Originally known by several names, he took to using Ho Chi Minh when leading the Viet Minh, a communist independence movement he founded to fight the Japanese during World War II. After the war, the Viet Minh declared Vietnam independent. Conflicts followed, first against French colonialists, then against the US seeking to halt the spread of communism. Ill health eventually claimed Ho, but his goal of unifying North and South Vietnam under communist rule was ultimately achieved.

Hoxha was allied with Josip Tito in WWII against Germans and fascist groups

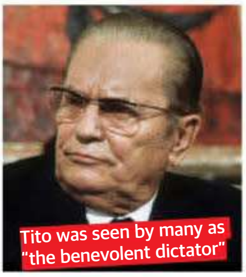
Enver Hoxha

ALBANIA 1908-1985

To drive out occupiers in World War II, Hoxha led the newly formed Albanian Communist Party (later the Party of Labour) and directed the National Liberation Army. He became prime minister after liberation in 1944, taking an iron grip by imprisoning, exiling or executing thousands. Private property was confiscated, religious institutions closed and collectivisation imposed, though the country developed industries and became close to self-sufficient in food production. Hoxha ruled for 40 years until his death in 1985.

Josip Broz Tito

YUGOSLAVIA 1892-1980


Tito was seen by many as "the benevolent dictator"

Broz added the name Tito - by which he became better known - when conducting underground communist activities during the 1930s. During World War II he led the Partisans in liberating Yugoslavia. Seen as a national hero, Tito became prime minister and took a strong hold on power. Under his firm dictatorship, which kept the diverse Yugoslav republics in check, the post-war reconstruction of the country took place. He became president in 1953, and later president for life.

Under Mao's leadership, China underwent major industrialisation

MAO ZEDONG

CHINA 1893-1976

A founding member of the Chinese Communist Party, Mao fought Chiang Kai-shek's nationalists for control of the country. Hostilities ceased to repel Japan between 1937 and 1945, but civil war erupted again with Mao's force triumphant in 1949. Industry came under state control, farming was collectivised and opposition ruthlessly crushed. In 1958, Mao's Great Leap Forward was aimed to improve agricultural and industrial output, but the reverse happened and millions died. To reclaim authority he ordered the Cultural Revolution in 1966 to purge 'impure' elements. Again, many died, but he remained in power until his death in 1976.

Fidel Castro was the son of a successful sugar-cane farmer

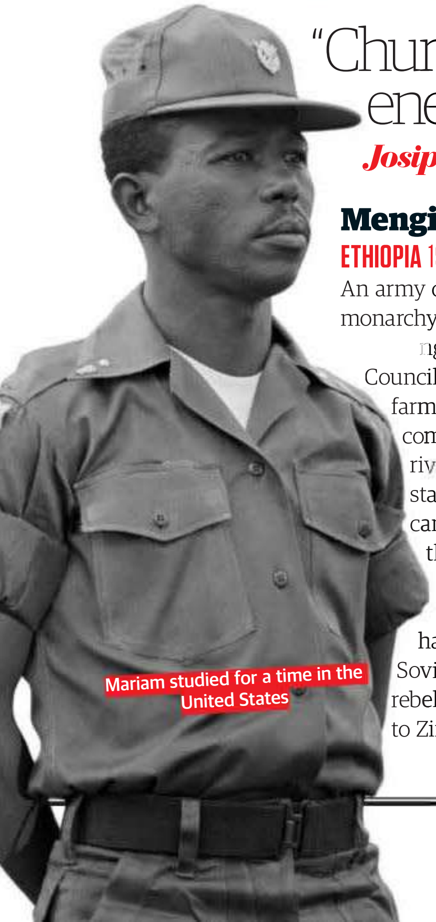
FIDEL CASTRO

CUBA 1926-PRESENT

An avowed revolutionary, Castro seized control of his native Cuba in 1959 after waging an effective guerrilla campaign against military leader General Batista. Castro nationalised private industry and commerce, introduced extensive land reform and seized American assets. A US trade embargo followed, but Castro forged links with the Soviet Union. When they sought to position nuclear missiles on Cuba, the world came close to nuclear war, though mercifully a settlement was achieved. After the collapse of the Soviet Union and its support, economic reforms have occurred. The country is still tightly controlled politically, with power passing from an ill, ageing Fidel to brother Raúl.

> Under Castro's hardline socialist rule, with tight controls over the press and internal dissention, more than a million Cubans have left the country

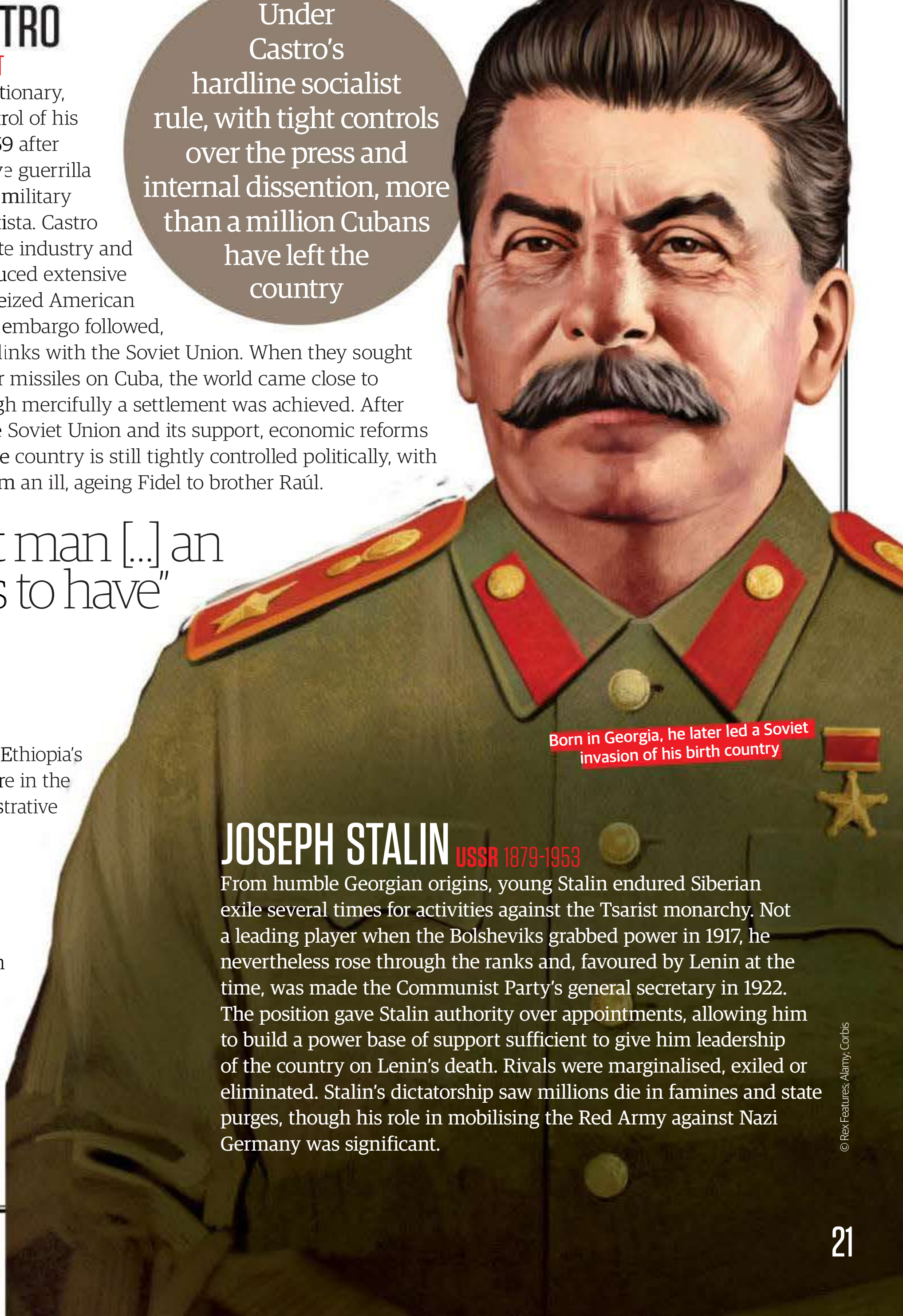
> "Churchill is a great man [...] an enemy one likes to have"
>
> *Josip Broz Tito*


Mariam studied for a time in the United States

Mengistu Haile Mariam

ETHIOPIA 1937-PRESENT

An army officer who helped overthrow Ethiopia's monarchy, he became a prominent figure in the ng Provisional Military Administrative Council. It nationalised industry and farming, attempting to establish a communist state. By eliminating rivals, Mariam became head of state, instigating a "Red Terror" campaign to crush opposition. In the mid-1980s, droughts and famines, made worse by failed agricultural policies, had disastrous consequences. Soviet support ebbed as rebellions grew and Mariam fled to Zimbabwe in 1991.


Born in Georgia, he later led a Soviet invasion of his birth country

JOSEPH STALIN **USSR** 1879-1953

From humble Georgian origins, young Stalin endured Siberian exile several times for activities against the Tsarist monarchy. Not a leading player when the Bolsheviks grabbed power in 1917, he nevertheless rose through the ranks and, favoured by Lenin at the time, was made the Communist Party's general secretary in 1922. The position gave Stalin authority over appointments, allowing him to build a power base of support sufficient to give him leadership of the country on Lenin's death. Rivals were marginalised, exiled or eliminated. Stalin's dictatorship saw millions die in famines and state purges, though his role in mobilising the Red Army against Nazi Germany was significant.

© Rex Features; Alamy; Corbis

Top 5 facts

CHE GUEVARA

NATIONAL HERO AND MARXIST REVOLUTIONARY WHO BECAME THE SYMBOL OF REBELLION

CHE GUEVARA
Argentine, 1928-1967

Brief Bio

Although he was born in Argentina, Ernesto 'Che' Guevara became a revolutionary leader in Cuba, working closely with Fidel Castro. Upheld by many as a left-wing hero after his execution, which turned him into a martyr, Guevara remains a controversial figure with some regarding the revolutionary as a ruthless, violent killer of innocent people.

01 HE SMELLED TERRIBLE

Guevara's bad body odour was legendary, and in his youth this even caused his classmates to nickname him 'Chancho', meaning 'pig'. He was known to wear only one shirt each week, and did not bathe often. This continued into his adult life, but by then there weren't many bold enough to mock him for it.

02 Che has become an unofficial saint

Although he's not officially recognised as one, in Cuba and Argentina Guevara is upheld as a modern-day saint by many. His face is on the three-Peso coin and schoolchildren start the day with a pledge of "we shall be like Che!" He's even referred to as "Saint Ernesto" by some Catholic locals.

03 Guevara was a brutal murderer

Guevara's image became popular during the flower-power era of the 1960s, but in reality he wasn't a counterculture hero at all. He was a supporter of totalitarianism and was against the idea of an independent working class, and often advocated the use of ruthless violence to uphold the law.

04 His hobbies were quite nerdy

If Guevara had grown up in today's society he would have been regarded as something of a 'geek', far removed from his James Dean-esque iconography. The young Guevara was very interested in chess and rather skilled at it too – taking part in many tournaments. He also had a passion for mathematics and medicine.

05 He would have hated his fame

His face is one of the most famous images in the world and can be found on everything from t-shirts to coasters, but this is rather ironic as Guevara was opposed to the consumer culture his image now encourages. The original photo was shot by photographer Alberto Korda at a memorial service and hung on his wall for years.

© Alamy

COMMEMORATIVE GUERNSEY STAMPS

The Life of Winston Churchill

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Winston Churchill
The life of Winston Churchill
Winston S. Churchill

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Winston Churchill celebrated in stamps.

Politician, celebrated speaker, painter and respected author, few would argue that Churchill enjoyed a most interesting life.

From his birth at Blenheim Palace in Oxfordshire on November 30th, 1874, to his death 50 years ago on January 24, 1965, his life was one of action, controversy, setback and achievement.

During the Second World War the Channel Islands were the only part of the British Isles to be invaded and occupied by German forces. Then, after five long years, on 8 May 1945 at 10 o'clock, the people of Guernsey were informed by the German authorities that the war was over. Churchill made a radio broadcast at 3pm and announced that:

> *'Hostilities will end officially at one minute after midnight tonight (Tuesday, May 8)... and our dear Channel Islands are also to be freed today.'*

The miniature sheet (above left) is a wonderful way to collect and keep a memento of one of the greatest wartime leaders of the 20th century.

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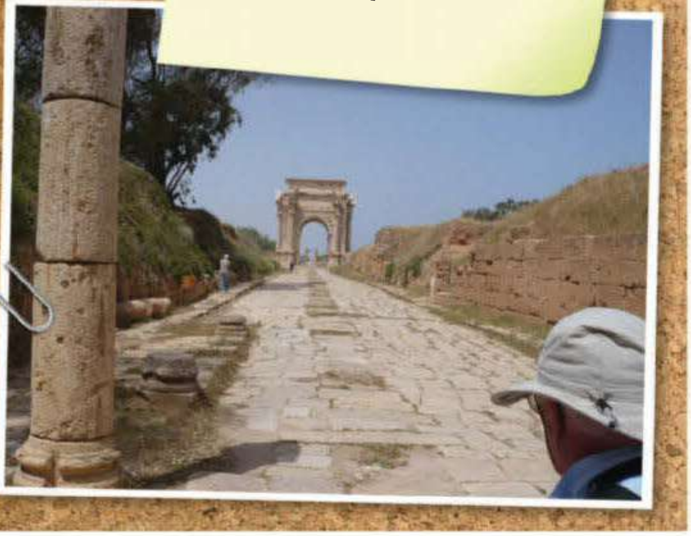

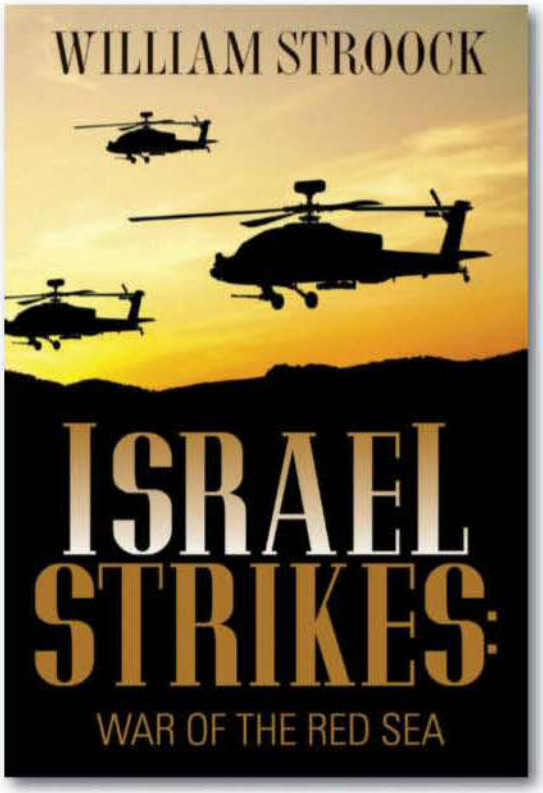

WILLIAM STROOCK

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INSIDE HISTORY

THE KREMLIN

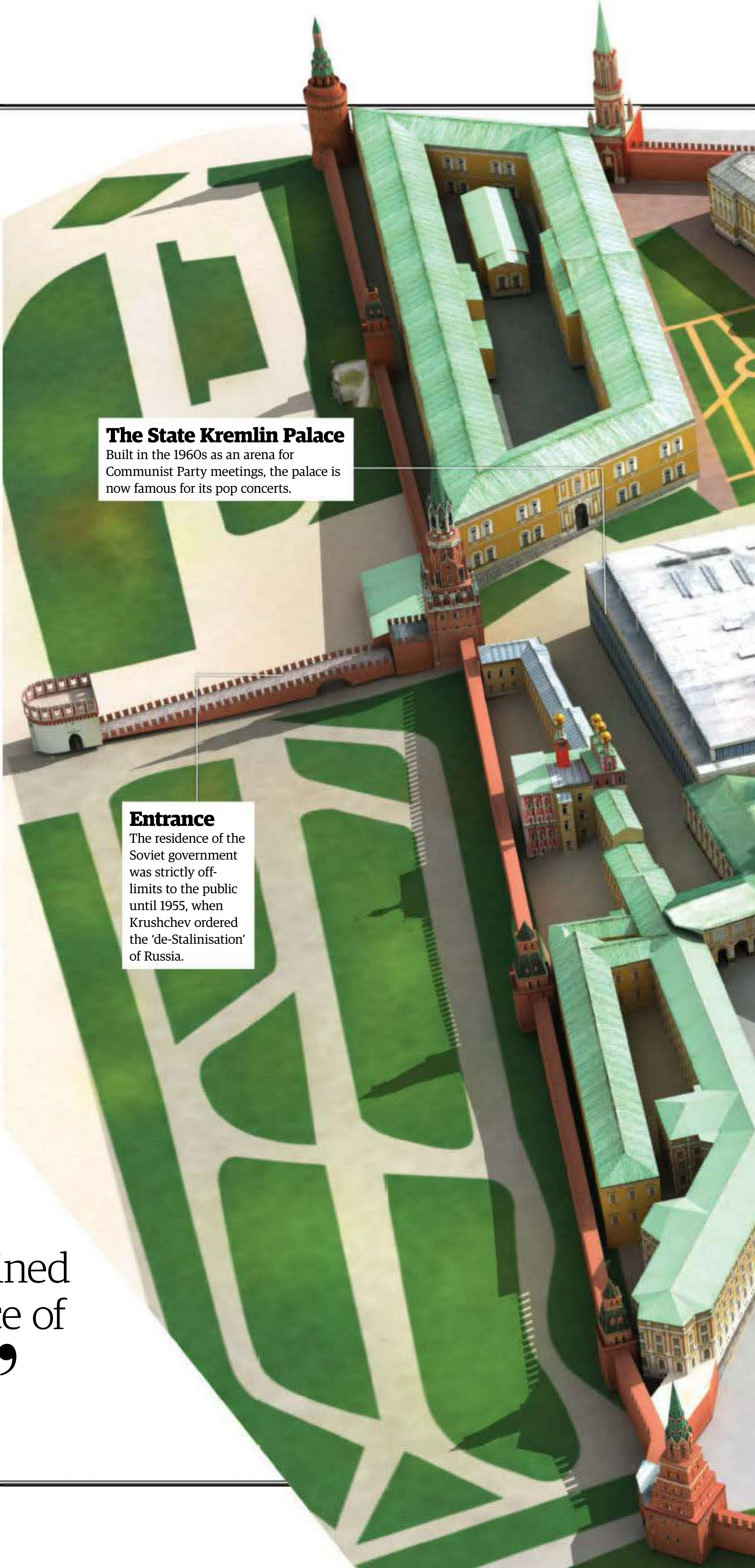
HEART OF MOSCOW, THE QUEEN OF THE RUSSIAN LAND, 1482-PRESENT, RUSSIA

For decades, what went on behind the imposing walls of the Kremlin was a mystery to the outside world. Previously the Moscow residence of Russian tsars, after the October Revolution of 1917 it became the new headquarters of the Soviet government.

Lenin had his personal quarters here, and later installed his own rooms and offices. He was determined to destroy all evidence of the tsarist regime, and tore down many of the Kremlin's palaces and statues to make way for new ones. Cathedrals were rendered useless, as the USSR became the first modern state with an ideological aim to eliminate religion.

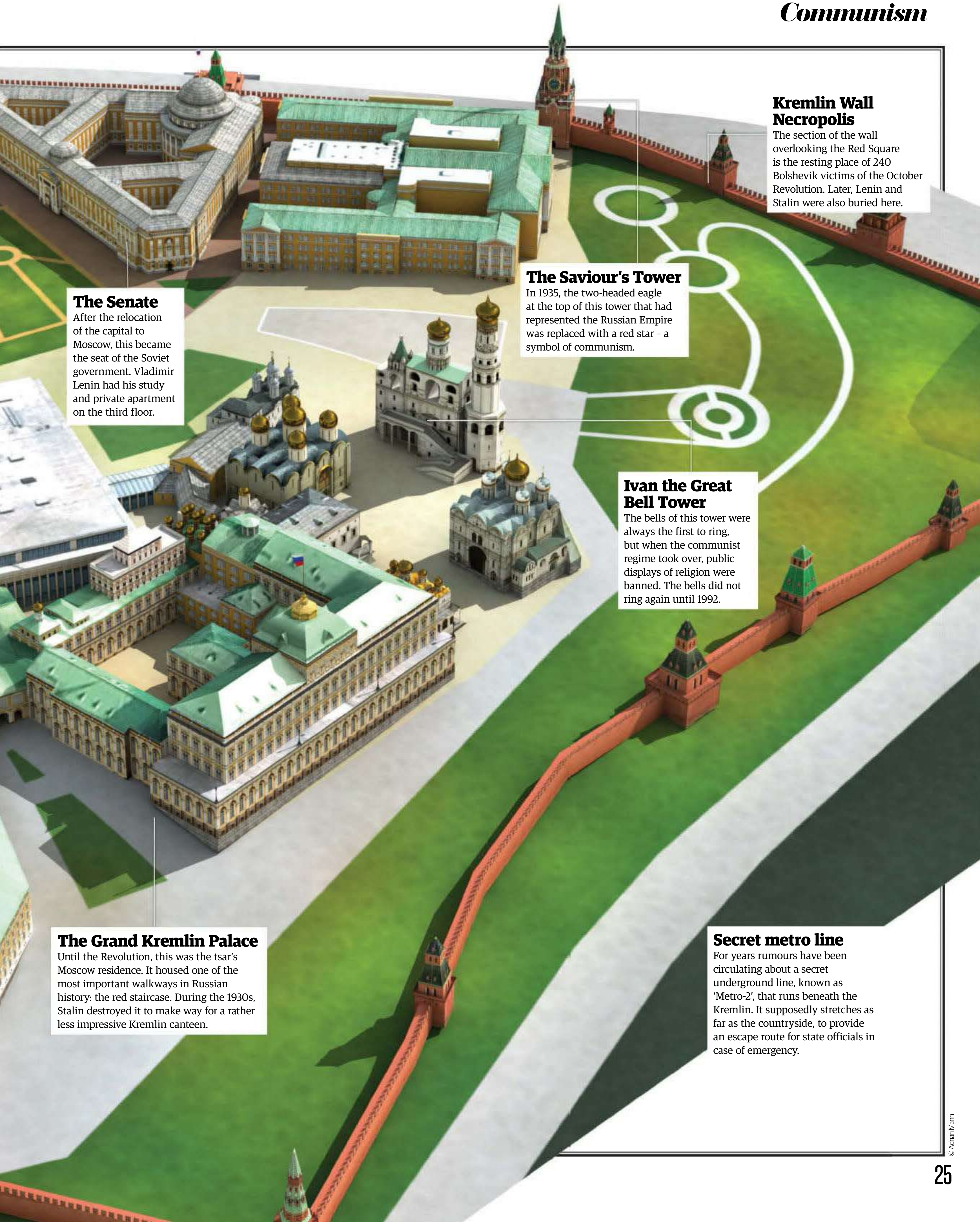
After the fall of communism it became the home of the Russian government and its president, and is now visited by over a million curious tourists each year.

> “Lenin was determined to destroy all evidence of the tsarist regime”



The State Kremlin Palace
Built in the 1960s as an arena for Communist Party meetings, the palace is now famous for its pop concerts.

Entrance
The residence of the Soviet government was strictly off-limits to the public until 1955, when Krushchev ordered the 'de-Stalinisation' of Russia.



Kremlin Wall Necropolis

The section of the wall overlooking the Red Square is the resting place of 240 Bolshevik victims of the October Revolution. Later, Lenin and Stalin were also buried here.

The Saviour's Tower

In 1935, the two-headed eagle at the top of this tower that had represented the Russian Empire was replaced with a red star – a symbol of communism.

The Senate

After the relocation of the capital to Moscow, this became the seat of the Soviet government. Vladimir Lenin had his study and private apartment on the third floor.

Ivan the Great Bell Tower

The bells of this tower were always the first to ring, but when the communist regime took over, public displays of religion were banned. The bells did not ring again until 1992.

The Grand Kremlin Palace

Until the Revolution, this was the tsar's Moscow residence. It housed one of the most important walkways in Russian history: the red staircase. During the 1930s, Stalin destroyed it to make way for a rather less impressive Kremlin canteen.

Secret metro line

For years rumours have been circulating about a secret underground line, known as 'Metro-2', that runs beneath the Kremlin. It supposedly stretches as far as the countryside, to provide an escape route for state officials in case of emergency.

© Adrian Mann

How to CREATE A CULT OF PERSONALITY

WANTED: LEADERSHIP. GOOD OR BAD, THERE'S A VOID TO FILL... ANYWHERE, ANYTIME

5 REGIMES A CULT OF PERSONALITY FORMED IN

ROMAN EMPIRE

12 CE, ROME

Perhaps through illness, insanity, or flattering senators suggesting he was a god, Emperor Caligula started behaving as if he was one.

A STATE RAVAGED BY CIVIL WAR

1927, CHINA

Both Communist leader Mao Zedong and Nationalist rival Chiang Kai-Shek developed personality cults as they fought for control of the country.

FASCIST DICTATORSHIP

1933, GERMANY

Führer Adolf Hitler secured power by convincing enough of the population that he would restore Germany to its former glory.

NASCENT DEMOCRACY

1934, TURKEY

Described as 'the world's longest-running personality cult', Mustafa Kemal became Atatürk ('Father of the Turks') in 1934 after founding modern Turkey.

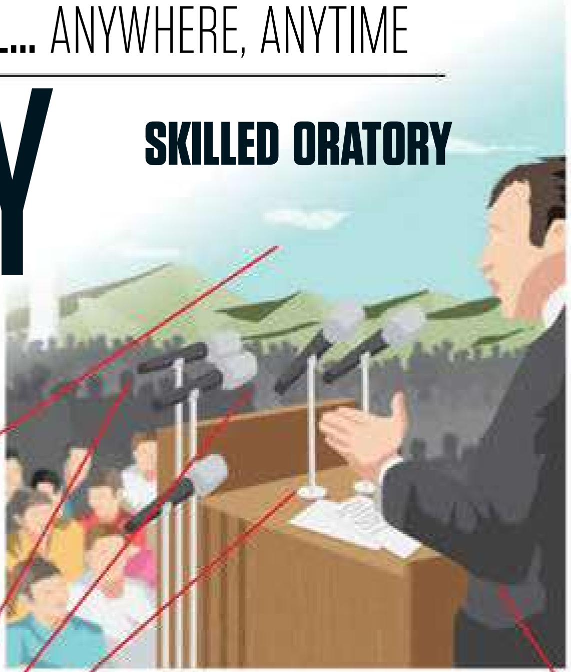
COMMUNIST TOTALITARIANISM

1948, NORTH KOREA

Kim Il-sung's hold over his nation has allowed son and grandson to succeed him, creating a Kim dynasty that still endures today.

If the circumstances are right, the wrong leader can seize a nation, using propaganda to build heroic, positive images and myths about themselves. A fiercely proud Germany at an all-time low after World War I turned to Hitler. North Korea, under Soviet control and seeking direction after World War II, fell under the spell of self-styled "Great Leader" Kim Il-sung. Not all cult of personality rulers have been despots – modern Turkey's founder, Atatürk, is revered world-wide – but wherever populations seek leaders to give them hope, if that leader has the vision, the ego, and more besides, a cult of personality may emerge...

SKILLED ORATORY



Voice

A speech delivered with a commanding, authoritative voice will grip your audience. Vocal coaching, which many leaders utilise, may help achieve this.

Body language

Punctuating important phrases with emphatic gestures can help convince those listening of your passion and belief in what you are saying.

Message delivery

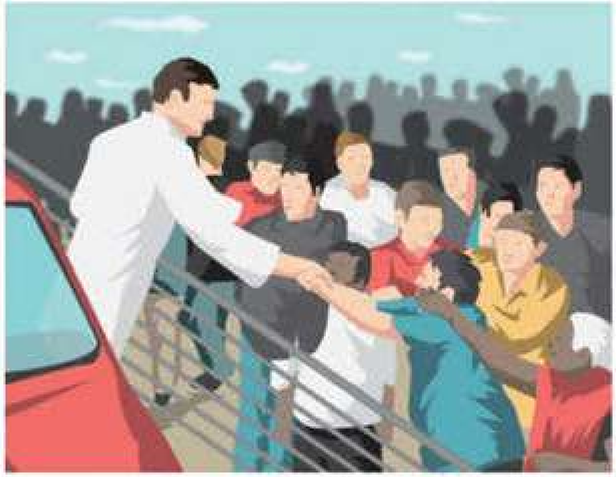
To convince the people you can solve a nation's problems you have to sell your vision. Persuasive, strongly emotional rhetoric is a key component.

Killer content

Dramatic sentences or passages have the potential to become iconic. Hunger for such phrases – even if that means employing a small army of speechwriters.

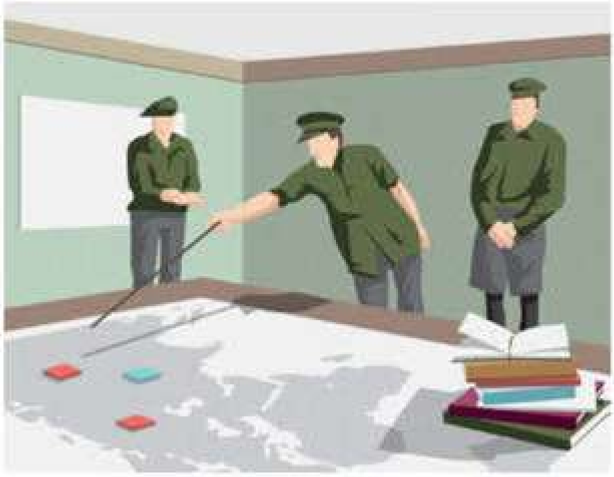
Exit lines

Short can be devastatingly powerful. Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, one of the finest speeches ever made, contained just 272 words. Leave them wanting more.



01 Charisma is crucial

Your country needs you. Yet while you are convinced of that, there are plenty who still need persuading. So, if you have the appealing skill of being able to connect and engage with people through a confident and optimistic personality, you are halfway there. Charisma is powerful, as the subtly assertive charismatic makes people want what the leader wants.

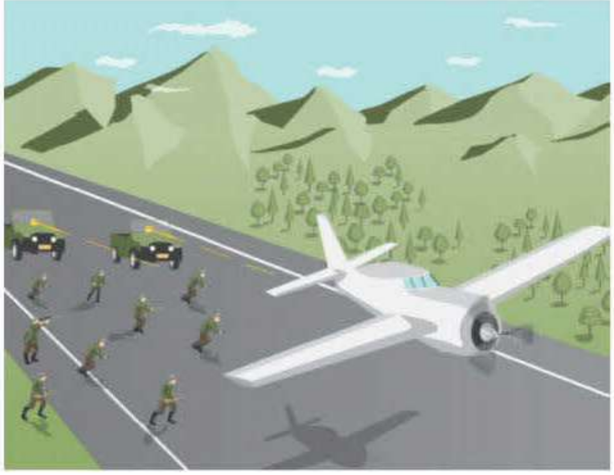


02 Have a military record

War heroes command instant respect. And if you've done 'more than your bit' by overseeing a victorious campaign, political power is within your grasp. Subpar military records, meanwhile, can always be exaggerated over time – according to some accounts, prior to World War II, North Korea's Kim Il-sung came close to defeating the invading Japanese single-handedly.

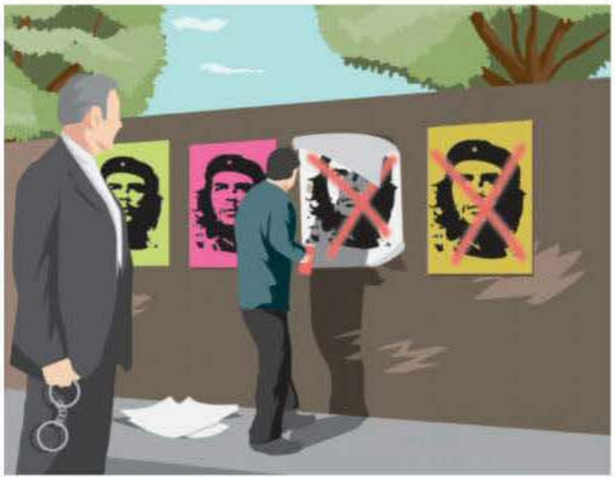
How not to… push for power

The career of a (1896-1980) was that of someone believing themselves destined to lead - except he completely misread the level of his support. Serving in the Royal Flying Corps during World War I, he became the youngest MP in the House of Commons in 1918. A skilled orator, though arrogant and egotistical, he switched parties, gaining a cabinet position in Ramsey MacDonald's Labour government of 1929. Mosley produced a radical plan to counter the depression but when it was rejected he resigned. After visiting Mussolini's Italy, Mosley established the British Union of Fascists. Seeking to copy the rise to power of Hitler and Mussolini, he garnered some support, notably from Viscount Rothermere's *Daily Mail*, but ultimately his anti-Semitic message and his thuggish blackshirt supporters were robustly rejected. Unable to make political headway, he was interned during World War II, and failed in various attempts post-war to return to Parliament.



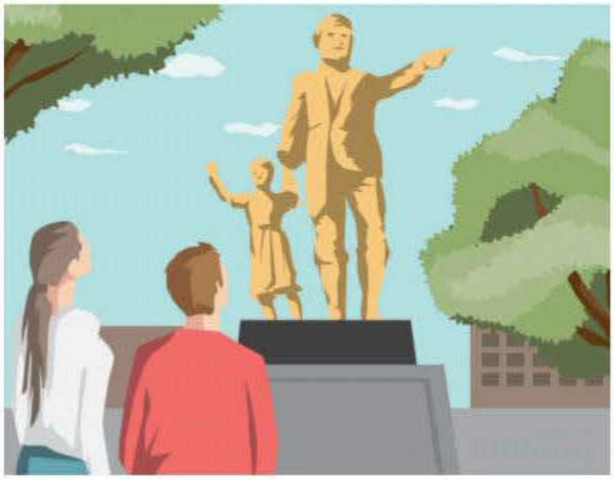
03 Replace a corrupt regime

The more the rulers you seek to replace are hated, the better. If vast swathes of the population loath the existing regime, there is every chance they will support you in rejecting democratic means by overthrowing that regime and running them out of the country at gunpoint. Being swept to power by a grateful nation puts you in a commanding position.



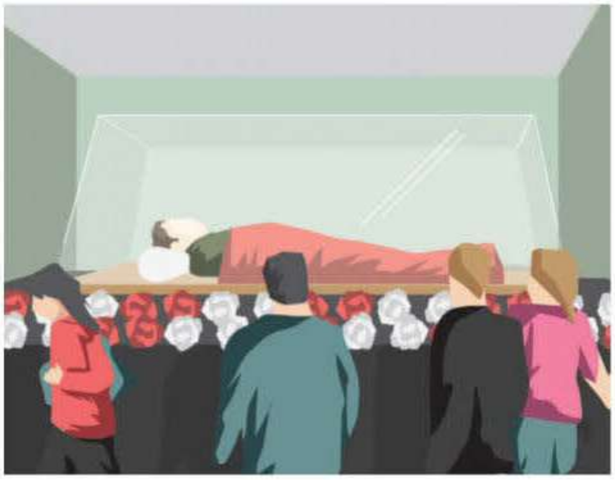
04 Time to choose

Having gained power, will you use it to benefit the country, or keep it to benefit yourself? For the latter, you'll have surrounded yourself with devoted followers eager to spread flattering stories to enhance your public image. Other opinions of you start to be squeezed from society, forcibly if necessary. Those exposing them are rewarded, those holding them are punished.



05 Hero and leader

Once begun, and provided opposition is suppressed, a cult of personality feeds itself. Mass media helps the propaganda spread. Images of you appear across the nation, adorning buildings in every street. Statues of you rise across the land. Your thoughts and instructions for life appear in book form and begin to be taught in schools to future generations.



06 Death is not the end

Adorned by titles such as "Great Teacher" (Albania's Enver Hoxha), "Supreme Commander" (China's Mao Zedong), and "Eternal Leader", (Syria's Hafez al-Assad) you and the country become indivisible - one cannot be imagined without the other - even at your death. Your body, embalmed and preserved for the nation to venerate, is displayed in a suitably ostentatious mausoleum.

4 FAMOUS… CULT OF PERSONALITY LEADERS

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

1769-1821 FRANCE

Brilliant military campaigns gave Napoleon support to seize control of France in 1799's coup. He had himself crowned emperor in 1804.

JOSEPH STALIN

1878-1953 SOVIET UNION

Directed press propaganda portrayed Stalin as a benevolent, albeit strong, father figure. His images, statues and name flooded the region.

BENITO MUSSOLINI

1883-1945 ITALY

Il Duce ('the leader') presented himself as a near-godlike being and political master via his Fascist Party-controlled press.

EVA PERON

1919-1952 ARGENTINA

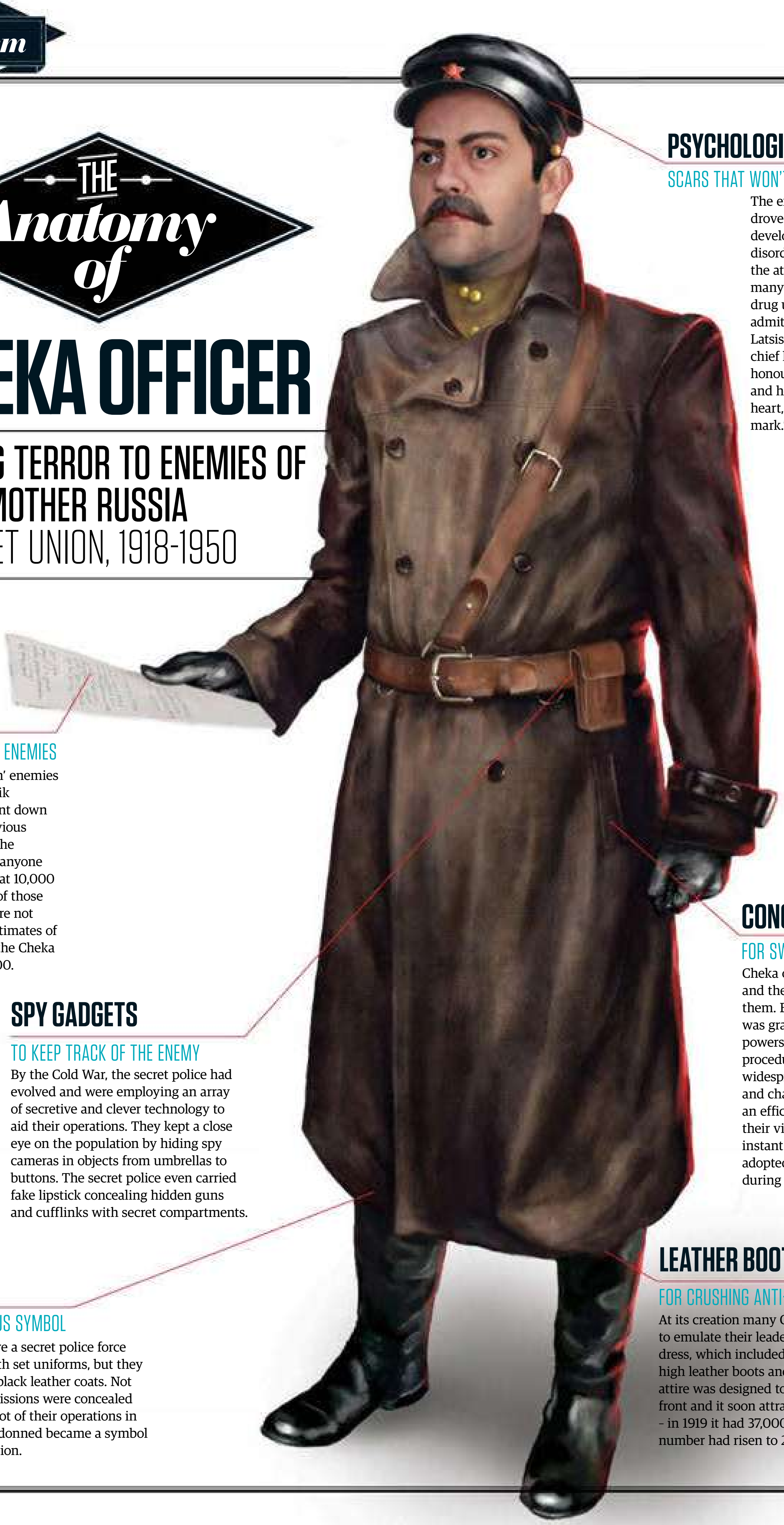
From humble origins, 'Evita', the president's wife, was idolised by the country's poor. She died at 33, but is still revered today.

© Corbis Images

THE *Anatomy of* A CHEKA OFFICER

SPREADING TERROR TO ENEMIES OF MOTHER RUSSIA

SOVIET UNION, 1918-1950



PSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDERS

SCARS THAT WON'T HEAL

The extreme nature of their work drove many Cheka officers to develop various psychological disorders. To avoid confronting the atrocities they committed, many turned to drink and drug use and some were even admitted into asylums. Martin Latsis, one of Dzerzhinsky's chief lieutenants, said: "However honourable the [Chekist] man, and however crystal-pure his heart, [Cheka] work [...] leaves its mark."

DOCUMENTS

THE HIT LIST OF BOLSHEVIK ENEMIES

Originally set up to 'deal with' enemies of the state after the Bolshevik revolution, officers would hunt down anyone deemed a threat. Obvious enemies were supporters of the Whites during the Civil War, anyone who owned property valued at 10,000 roubles, and all clergy. Most of those rounded up by the Cheka were not granted a proper trial, and estimates of those who lost their lives to the Cheka range from 50,000 to 500,000.

CONCEALED WEAPON

FOR SWIFT AND BRUTAL JUSTICE

Cheka officers carried weapons, and they were not hesitant to use them. Because the organisation was granted basically unlimited powers and had few standard procedures set up, there was widespread kidnap, executions and chaos. The Cheka developed an efficient technique of shooting their victims in the neck to ensure instant death, which was later adopted by the NKVD secret police during Stalin's purges.

SPY GADGETS

TO KEEP TRACK OF THE ENEMY

By the Cold War, the secret police had evolved and were employing an array of secretive and clever technology to aid their operations. They kept a close eye on the population by hiding spy cameras in objects from umbrellas to buttons. The secret police even carried fake lipstick concealing hidden guns and cufflinks with secret compartments.

LEATHER BOOTS

FOR CRUSHING ANTI-COMMUNISTS UNDERFOOT

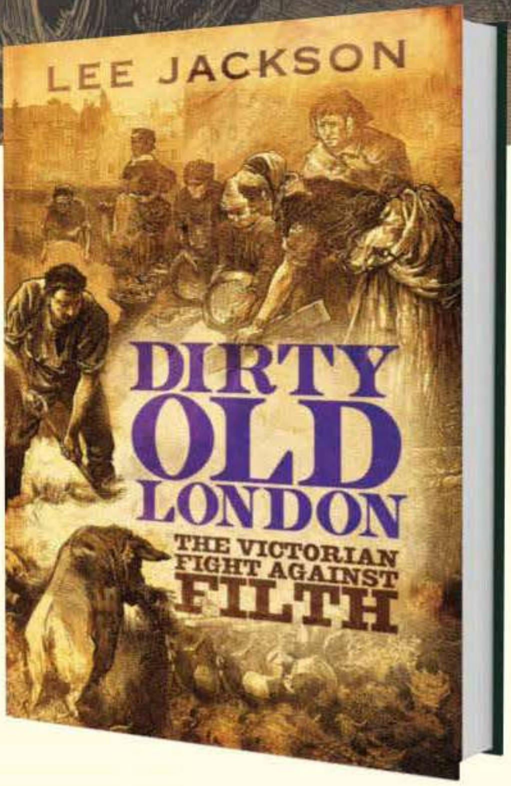
At its creation many Cheka members attempted to emulate their leader, Dzerzhinsky, in their dress, which included breeches tucked into knee-high leather boots and black tunics. The Cheka attire was designed to present a strong, united front and it soon attracted an influx of applicants – in 1919 it had 37,000 members, but by 1921 this number had risen to 261,000.

COAT

THE ESSENTIAL STATUS SYMBOL

Because the Cheka were a secret police force they weren't issued with set uniforms, but they commonly wore long, black leather coats. Not many of the Cheka's missions were concealed and they conducted a lot of their operations in public. The coats they donned became a symbol of power and intimidation.

© Kevin McGivern



DIRTY OLD LONDON

THE VICTORIAN FIGHT AGAINST FILTH

LEE JACKSON

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Heroes & Villains
Mary I of England

The first legitimate queen of England, Mary I was a devout Catholic whose love for her nation became lost in a bloody legacy

Written by Dom Reseigh-Lincoln

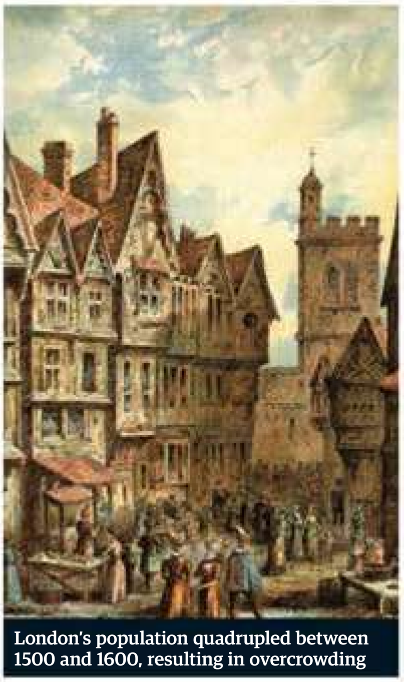
Of all the dynasties to rule over England and its territories, few made as strong a mark as the House of Tudor. Mary I, the first true female monarch to ever take the English throne, was no exception. The eldest daughter of Henry VIII, Mary Tudor was a woman - and a queen - defined by the turbulent religious metamorphosis England was experiencing in the early-16th century. In a time when religion and politics became inextricably intertwined, Mary would become a monarch so driven by her beliefs that she'd murder her own subjects in order to restore the sanctity of her own queendom. But who was the woman behind the name 'Bloody Mary'? Was she really a blood-drunk tyrant? Or a product of a country divided by the distinctions of its faith?

The answers find their roots in her early years. Born on 18 February 1516, Mary was the daughter of Henry VIII and his first wife, Catherine of Aragon. Henry, a man not to be denied any desire, desperately wanted a son and heir to secure the House of Tudor's hold on the English throne. However, a series of miscarriages and the birth of a daughter only served to push the king further away from his Spanish queen. His pursuit of Catherine's maid of honour, Anne Boleyn, when Mary was around ten years old, would push Catherine further out of favour with Henry's court and the young princess along with her.

> Throughout her life, Mary was an avid gambler. Records of her personal accounts show she regularly bet money on card games

In early-1533, something happened that few could have predicted. Determined to take Anne Boleyn as his wife and enraged at the Pope's refusal to annul his marriage to Catherine on the grounds it was unlawful in the eyes of God, Henry defied Rome and ended Papal authority over the English crown. Henry then appointed himself supreme head of the English Church, deemed his union to Catherine void and announced his betrothal to Anne Boleyn. As a result Catherine was stripped of her title as queen and demoted to Dowager Princess of Wales, while Mary lost her princess status and instead gained the title 'The Lady Mary'. With her mother's marriage to the king in ruins, Mary was deemed illegitimate, killing her position as heir apparent dead in its tracks.

The year 1536 was another eventful time for Lady Mary. After three years of refusing to accept Henry as the supreme head of the Church of England, Catherine passed away on 7 January. A few months later, tired of his second wife's inability to provide him with a son, Henry had Anne disgraced and eventually executed for a multitude of crimes. That year also saw the Pilgrimage of Grace, a political movement in the north of England that demanded the Act of Supremacy be repealed and Mary be reinstated as heir. The rebellion came to nothing thanks to the king's merciless reaction, but it proved that Mary would always serve as a figurehead for loyal papist plotters.


London's population quadrupled between 1500 and 1600, resulting in overcrowding

Life in the time of Mary I

Irish settlement

Mary continued the Tudor conquest of Ireland by establishing a number of English settlements. These were placed in the Irish Midlands, effectively creating the King and Queen's Counties. Two main towns were established during this period, Maryborough and Philipstown.

Rainy season

In something of an ironic turn, the five years of her rule were uncharacteristically rainy. Persistent rain for months on end led to over-saturated soil, which in turn ruined entire crops. This with damage from flooding plunged the country into famine.

A strained economy

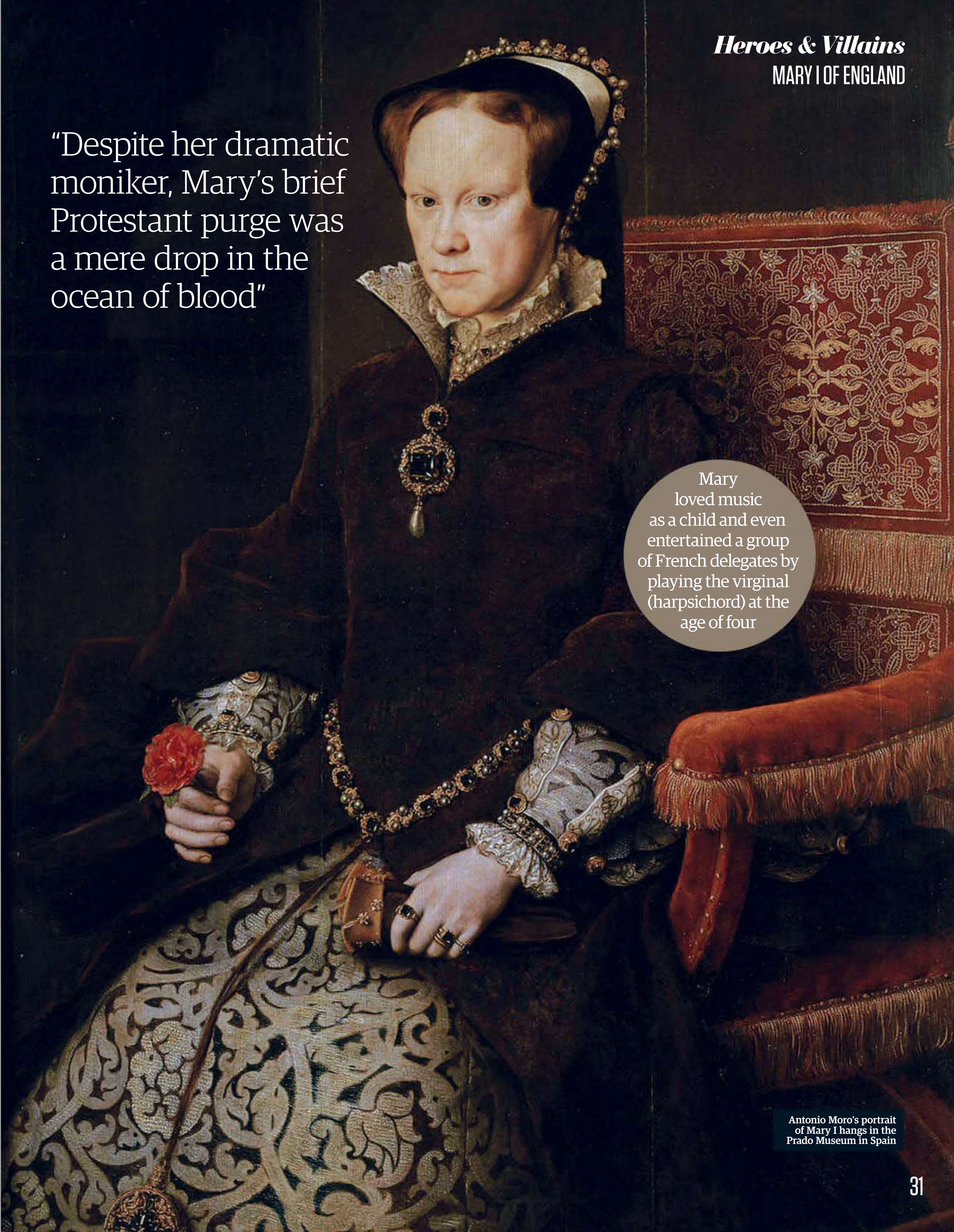
The weather and destroyed harvests contributed to an already strained economic climate. Despite the union in marriage between England and Spain, trade between the countries was brittle at best, with Spain reluctant to include England in its lucrative hold on the New World.

Fiscal reform

For all the negativity associated with her rule, Mary did attempt to make changes to the state of English currency. Prior to Mary's reign, sheriffs had failed to adequately enforce and collect import taxes, so Mary had new legislation drawn up that clearly defined new rules for efficiently taking incoming resources.

Monastic restoration

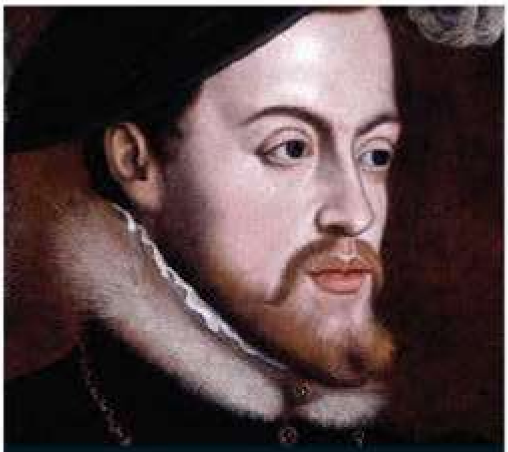
While the lands confiscated in Henry VIII's Reformation were not reclaimed by the crown, Mary was determined to rebuild the destitute monasteries. She did not force her subjects to take part in such a vision, but used her own finances to restore a number of sites across the nation.



"Despite her dramatic moniker, Mary's brief Protestant purge was a mere drop in the ocean of blood"

Mary loved music as a child and even entertained a group of French delegates by playing the virginal (harpsichord) at the age of four

Antonio Moro's portrait of Mary I hangs in the Prado Museum in Spain



Mary's husband Philip of Spain cared little for her and spent little time in England

War with France

In January 1556, Mary's husband, Prince Philip of Spain, became King Philip II following his father's abdication. The Spanish monarch rarely visited Mary in England, but when he landed on English soil in March 1557 he came seeking Mary's support for Spain's war with France. Mary, keen to preserve ties with such a powerful Catholic nation, was in favour of joining the conflict, but Mary's closest allies persuaded her to hold off due to a wave of bad harvests and a tattered economy that Mary inherited from her brother's reign.

When Thomas Stafford, who had already caused Mary's administration considerable frustration with a rebellion in 1554, invaded England in June with the financial backing of France's King Henry II, everything changed. The rebellion was put down fairly easily but it convinced Mary to commit to Philip's campaign. The commitment was a political and financial disaster for England. Not only did it place strain on the relationship with England and Rome (since the Pope Paul IV was allied with the French monarch), it also led to the loss of Calais, the last territory England controlled on the mainland of Europe. It was a terrible ideological blow for the country – so much so that Mary was quoted as saying: "When I am dead and opened, you shall find Calais lying in my heart."

Mary attempted to create some distance between herself and the marital affairs of her father in the years that followed, but Mary remained the trump card of many a Catholic plot, including a supposed attempted marriage to Reginald Pole, an English cardinal who would eventually serve as Archbishop of Canterbury under Mary's own reign. Mary enjoyed something of a better relationship with her father's sixth and final wife, Catherine Parr. Parr did her best to repair Mary and the king's relationship, with Henry eventually signing the Act of Succession 1544, which restored both Mary and Elizabeth as his heirs.

As Mary grew in years, her dedication to her faith never wavered. Like many, she was forced to openly accept the king as her supreme ruler, but in secret her Catholic faith never wavered. When Henry died in 1547 his only son Edward VI became king, and England was launched into even stricter Protestant reform. As much a puppet for his guardians as he was a devout Anglican, Henry VIII's long-sought male heir clashed regularly with Mary. The two rarely spent time together but when they did, the 15-year-old king was exasperated with his sister's barely-veiled Roman Catholicism. When Edward passed away from what was most likely tuberculosis on 9 July 1553, Mary's right as heir apparent was struck another body blow when Edward defied the Act of Succession and named Lady Jane Grey, the daughter-in-law of one of his guardians, as his rightful heir.

Edward had invited Mary to visit him at his bedside, but Mary's advisors warned her that it was most likely a trap to imprison her, so she fled to the pro-Catholic county of East Anglia. With public support slipping following Grey's ascension, Mary and her allies amassed a sizable military force at Framlingham Castle in Suffolk and eventually marched on London and deposed Grey and her supporters. On 1 October Mary was crowned Queen Mary I of England, and with the power of the throne at her fingertips, Mary was ready to finally right the wrongs of her brother and father.

Now that she was queen, there was the matter of finding a husband who provided the right political stability for England. Keen to return England to its former Catholic self, Mary became engaged to Prince Philip of Spain, the son of Holy Roman Emperor Charles V and heir to the Spanish throne. The union was far from amorous, but it was the first move that tied England to the Roman Catholic territories in Europe. As England's first queen regnant – a queen made monarch by inheritance, not by marriage – the terms of the marriage were also amended to ensure that Mary's authority could never be usurped by her husband. Mary and Philip were married on 25 July 1554, a mere two days after meeting in person for the first time.

When Jane Seymour was pregnant with Edward, Mary sent her cucumbers to help with her cravings

"Mary demonstrated that a woman could rule in her own right"

Defining moment

Act of Supremacy
November 1534

Mary's father, Henry VIII, grows tired of bowing to the will of papal authority in Rome. When Pope Clement VII refuses to grant Henry an annulment for his marriage to Mary's mother, the king has Cardinal Wolsey and Parliament draw up a new act that proclaims the monarch to be, "the only supreme head on Earth of the Church of England." By breaking away from Rome, Henry begins a systematic Reformation that drains monasteries of funds and lands and secures Anglicanism as the one true faith in the kingdom.

Act of Succession
After the ageing king marries Catherine Parr, his sixth and final wife, he finally relents to the idea of restoring his two daughters to the line of succession behind his son Edward. The Act of Succession 1544 effectively revokes Mary's illegitimacy.
14 July 1543

Mary proclaimed queen
Following the death of her brother King Edward VI, Mary has his named successor, Lady Jane Grey, imprisoned in the Tower of London after nine days of rule. Citing the Act of Succession, Mary is proclaimed the new monarch.
19 July 1553

Timeline

1516

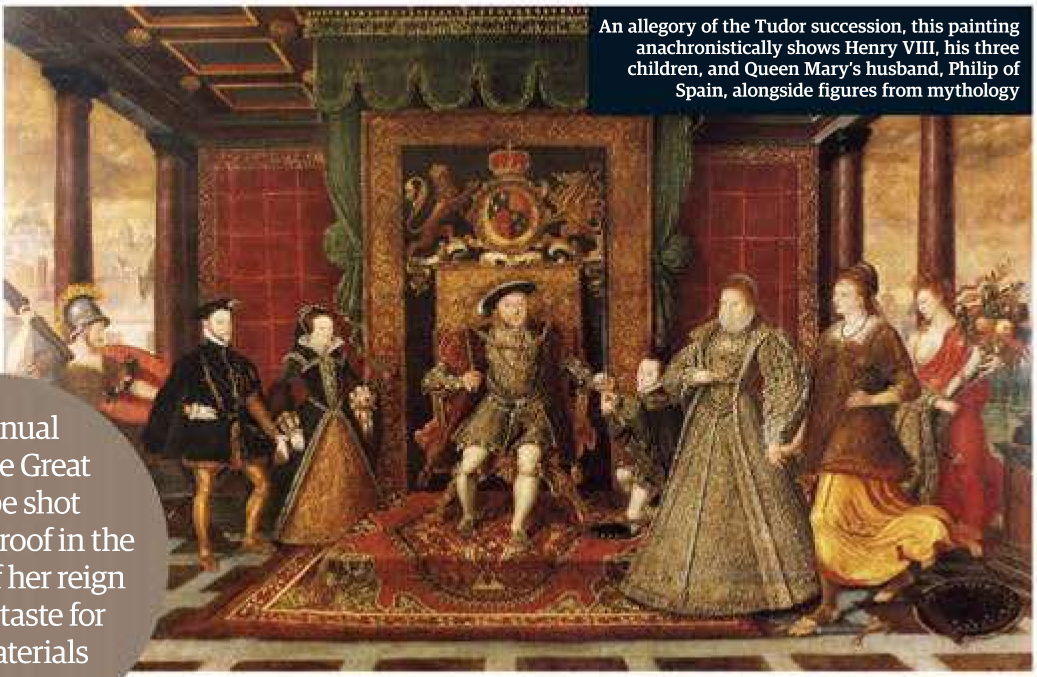
A princess is born
Daughter of King Henry VIII and his first wife, Catherine of Aragon, princess Mary is born at the Palace of Placentia in Greenwich, London. She is the first of many pregnancies that doesn't end in miscarriage for the queen.
18 February 1516

Mary is betrothed
In order to establish stable ties with France, Henry betroths the two-year-old princess to the dauphin of France, the infant son of the French king, Francis I. Despite the potential strength of the arrangement, it falls apart three years later.
1518

Another engagement ensues
With the potential marriage to the French king's young son in tatters, Henry is still determined to use his daughter as a pawn in another political alliance. Now six years old, Mary is betrothed to marry her second cousin, Holy Roman Emperor Charles V. This too falls apart a few years later.
1522

Princess of Wales
Mary is sent to the Welsh border to preside over the Council of Wales and the Marches. She is only there to represent the king while his courtiers preside for her. She is referred to as the Princess of Wales at this time, but is never officially granted the title by the king.
1525

Yet organising a political alliance with a powerful Catholic nation was no mean feat considering Mary had inherited a Protestant kingdom. Charles V and Prince Philip needed reassurance that England was indeed committed to restoring the old ways. Mary's English Counter-Reformation began almost immediately with her first Parliament in October deeming the marriage of her late parents valid while passing the First Statute of Repeal, which essentially redacted all the religious legislation enacted during her brother's tenure. Her father's Act of Supremacy was also rejected with religious authority removed from the crown and returned to Rome.


An allegory of the Tudor succession, this painting anachronistically shows Henry VIII, his three children, and Queen Mary's husband, Philip of Spain, alongside figures from mythology

These changes were largely a popular move since England had only been a Protestant nation for six years, but such legislative restoration also came with a sting in the tail: the Heresy Acts. These acts deemed anyone practising any faith other than Roman Catholicism a heretic by proxy, leading to the voluntary exile of over 800 nobles who refused to renounce their new faith. The Heresy Acts decreed heretics should be put to death by beheading or by being hung, drawn and quartered, while the use of burning was also adopted. Over the course of five years, 287 Protestants were burned at the stake, creating an air of aggressive persecution that would make 'Catholicism' synonymous with the word 'persecution' for centuries to come.

> The annual cost of the Great Wardrobe shot through the roof in the early part of her reign due to her taste for lavish materials and dresses

So was Mary really the bloodiest monarch of the Tudor line? Despite her dramatic moniker, Mary's brief Protestant purge was a mere drop in the ocean of blood spilled by her predecessors. Edward VI had 5,500 rebels murdered in the Prayer Book Rebellion in 1549, while Henry VIII executed 72,000 people – including two of his own wives – in his three decades of rule. It was more the stark ultraviolence of her executions during a time when Reformist and Counter-Reformist propaganda was flying around Europe that gave her actions such a lasting infamy.

Mary's reign only lasted five years, and while it's easy to assume the mass burnings of Protestants and the largely disastrous alliance with Spain – which even led to the loss of Calais to France in one of the Tudor dynasty's most embarrassing military debacles – Mary did attempt to make some changes that ultimately benefited the kingdom. She readdressed the way the government collected taxes, including the normalisation of import tax. She even used Philip's reluctance to include England in Spain's grip on the lucrative trade with the New World to create new trade opportunities with the east coast of Africa.

By the time of her death on 17 November 1558, Mary's attempts to restore England to its Catholic roots had left the country in religious and political turmoil. But for all acts of papal reform, Mary appears to have loved her kingdom deeply. By all accounts, it seems likely her mass burning of Protestants wasn't born out of hatred for these men and women, but out of an enduring passion to see England's religious integrity restored.

Mary is crowned
After riding into London in August with her half-sister and 800 supporting nobles, Mary releases the Duke of Norfolk, Stephen Gardiner, and makes him Bishop of Winchester and Lord Chancellor. She is crowned by Gardiner at Westminster Abbey.
1 October 1553

Marriage to Prince Philip
Less than a week after dealing with the conspiracy to place Lady Jane Grey on the English throne, Mary marries the Prince Philip, the son of Holy Roman Emperor Charles V. Such a marriage blocks her Protestant half-sister's position as heir.
25 July 1554

The false pregnancy
Around September 1554 Mary's menstruation cycle stops – she begins gaining weight as well as dealing with bouts of nausea. Mary takes this as a sign of pregnancy, but her belly recedes more than a year later. It was a phantom pregnancy.
Sep 1554 – Oct 1555

Burning Protestants
At the beginning of 1555, the restoration of Roman Catholicism in England leads to the return of the Heresy Acts. With religious doctrine on her side Mary begins executing Protestant nobles. Burning at the stake is the most prevalent with 286 Protestants executed in the purge.
February 1555

Defining moment
England drawn into war
March 1557

In January 1556, Prince Philip's father Charles V abdicates from the throne, making Philip the new king. Often absent from Mary's side for long periods, the new Spanish monarch finally returns to England in March 1557. Philip has reignited the war with France – following a brittle peace treaty between the two – and is keen to use his alliance with England to bolster his forces. War is officially declared in June, but the conflict causes strain with the papacy as Rome has political ties to the French king. The conflict is a political and economic disaster and leads to the loss of Calais in January 1558.

1558

Defining moment
The queen is dead
17 November 1558

In 1557, Mary suffers another phantom pregnancy and the queen is forced to make *the* defining decision of her reign. In 1558 she names Elizabeth as her successor, a brief but important example of how Mary can swing from zealous crusader to loving sister. Mary falls ill during an influenza pandemic that is gripping London. It's not known whether it is the influenza that takes her life, or ongoing complications with ovarian cysts and uterine cancer.

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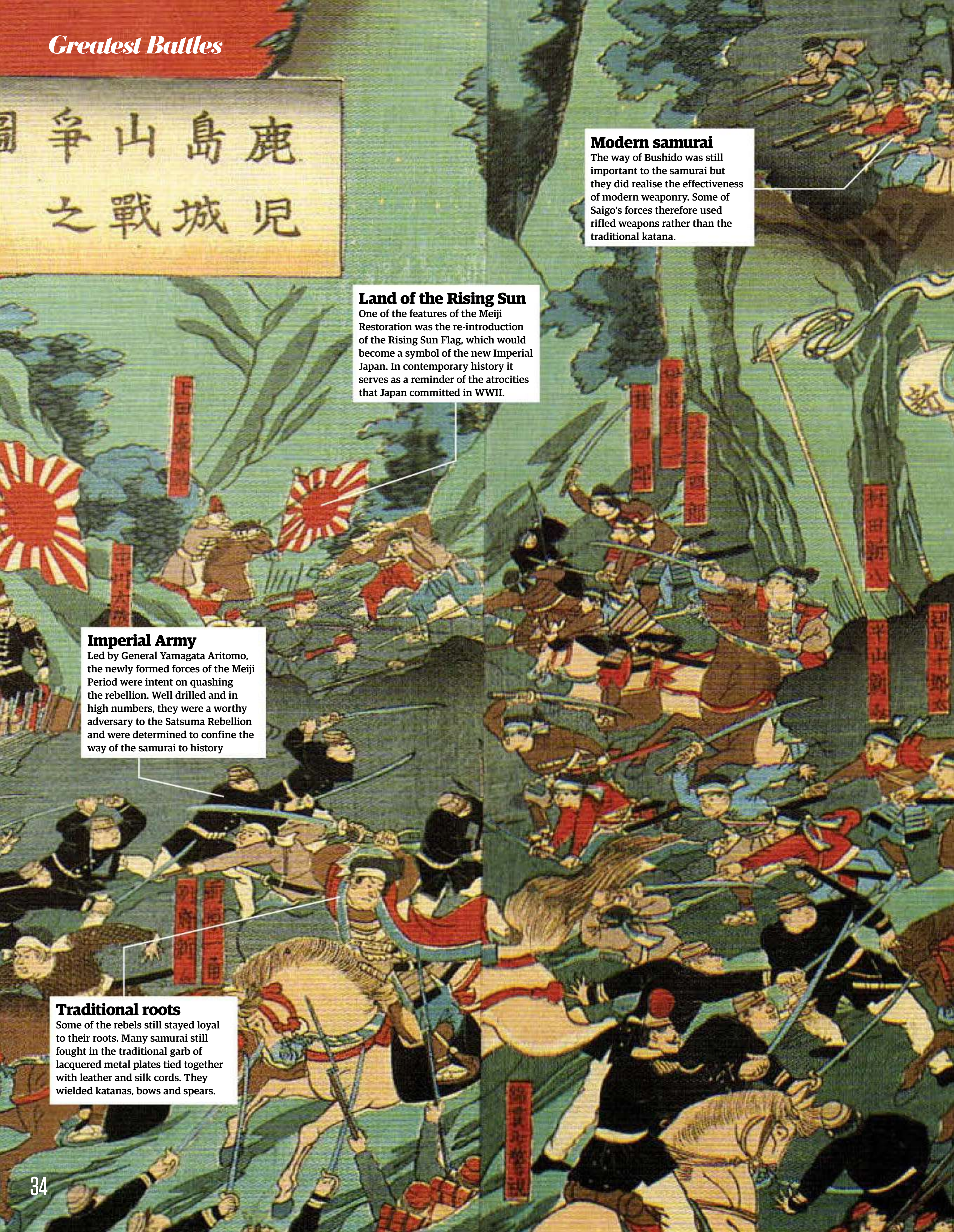
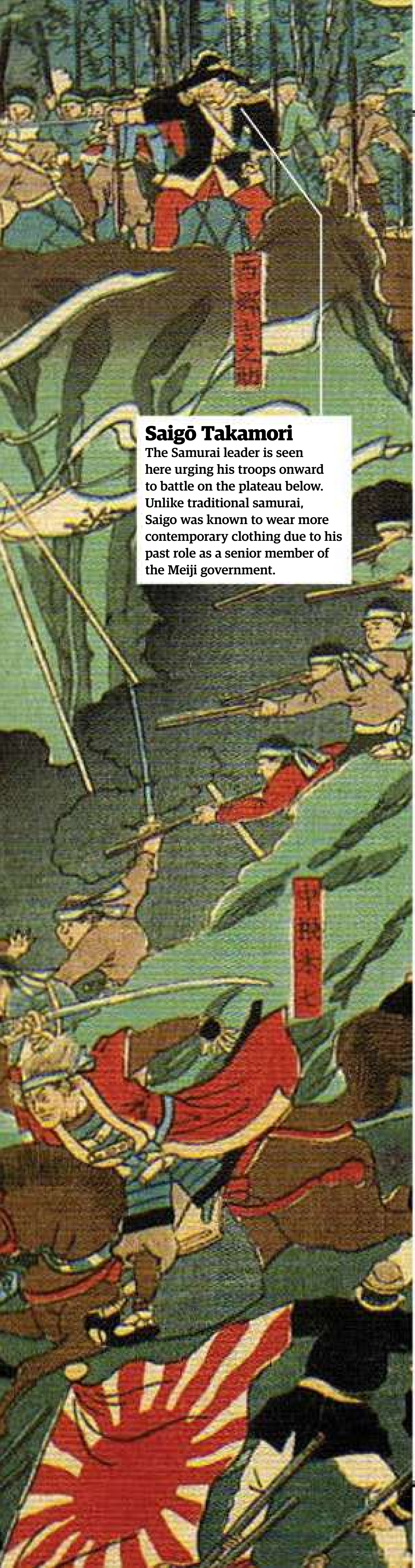


Modern samurai
The way of Bushido was still important to the samurai but they did realise the effectiveness of modern weaponry. Some of Saigo's forces therefore used rifled weapons rather than the traditional katana.

Land of the Rising Sun
One of the features of the Meiji Restoration was the re-introduction of the Rising Sun Flag, which would become a symbol of the new Imperial Japan. In contemporary history it serves as a reminder of the atrocities that Japan committed in WWII.

Imperial Army
Led by General Yamagata Aritomo, the newly formed forces of the Meiji Period were intent on quashing the rebellion. Well drilled and in high numbers, they were a worthy adversary to the Satsuma Rebellion and were determined to confine the way of the samurai to history

Traditional roots
Some of the rebels still stayed loyal to their roots. Many samurai still fought in the traditional garb of lacquered metal plates tied together with leather and silk cords. They wielded katanas, bows and spears.



Saigō Takamori

The Samurai leader is seen here urging his troops onward to battle on the plateau below. Unlike traditional samurai, Saigo was known to wear more contemporary clothing due to his past role as a senior member of the Meiji government.

GREATEST BATTLES

THE BATTLE OF SHIROYAMA

KAGOSHIMA, JAPAN 24 SEPTEMBER 1877

The legend of the samurai has long endured in Japanese culture, but on this late-September day in 1877 their code of honour faced its greatest test. The Meiji Restoration had been under way in the country since 1869 as Japan entered a new era of modernisation and prosperity. Not everyone was happy with this progression however, not least the samurai, who saw it as the westernisation of their traditional culture. Their leader, Saigo Takamori, was originally a proponent of the movement but changed his allegiance once he discovered that the traditional way of Bushido was diminishing with the new programme. Saigo had been sceptical of corruption since 1873 when the Meiji government did not quench his thirst for war with Korea. Along with other disillusioned samurai, Saigo set up a private academy to teach students the way of the samurai and the Bushido tradition. Within a few years, their resentment of parliamentary organisations became too loud and the government decided the time was right to act. War was brewing.

The Satsuma Rebellion began in the opening weeks of 1877. Saigo had assembled a samurai rebel army of 40,000 men. Dwarfed by the 300,000-strong Imperial Army, the first large conflict took place at the Siege of Kumamoto Castle in February of that year, where the samurai immediately felt the effects of the disciplined and modern Imperial Army. Outnumbered and outgunned, the rebellion was nearing collapse after a series of defeats over the summer months. By September, the samurai army had retreated to a hill called Shiroyama in Kagoshima and numbered around 300 to 400 men. It was here that they would make their last stand.

The Imperial Army leader General Yamagata Aritomo was determined to end the conflict here and now. He ordered the construction of a network of trenches around the samurai camp, ending any chance of the Satsumas slipping away. The remaining samurai (who were outnumbered 60 to one) were ordered to surrender but bound to their way of life; this was never an option for Saigo and his men. In the early hours of 24 September, the Imperial Army artillery opened fire on the camp. This was followed by a full frontal assault by the infantry. The samurai, wielding their katanas, cut down many Imperial soldiers in the wake of impossible odds. However, they would prove no match for the Gatling guns that were beginning to warm up. As the sun began to rise only 40 samurai remained. The fallen had taken many Imperial troops with them, but the steel of their swords was no match for the bullet storm of the Gatling guns. Realising all hope was lost; a wounded Saido adhered to the Bushido code and disembowelled himself, successfully committing seppuku. Upon his death, the remaining samurai charged at the guns, joining their leader in the ultimate sacrifice.

Fearful of further unrest, Emperor Meiji granted Saigo a posthumous pardon in 1889. However, the defeat marked the end of the rebellion and also the samurai way of life as a whole. The samurai class now ceased to exist as Japan took the path to modernisation and imperial rule. 17 years later the First Sino-Japanese War would begin as Imperial Japan set its sights for mainland occupation.

Samurai

TROOPS 300-400

SAIGO TAKAMORI

LEADER

A former member of the Imperial Government, Saigo believed the Meiji Restoration was weak and was dedicated to Bushido.

Strengths First-hand knowledge and experience of the enemy.

Weakness Dedication to Bushido may have clouded judgement.

SAMURAI SOLDIER

KEY UNIT

Legendary Japanese warriors who were experienced and battle-hardened veterans. They desired a strong, traditional Japan.

Strengths Close-combat skills and fighting spirit.

Weakness Outdated armour and battlefield tactics.

KATANA

KEY WEAPON

The traditional weapon of the samurai had been used in warfare for centuries and had a sharp 60cm (23in) blade.

Strengths Unrivalled in close-quarters combat.

Weakness Completely useless against ranged weapons.

01 Surrounded in Shiroyama

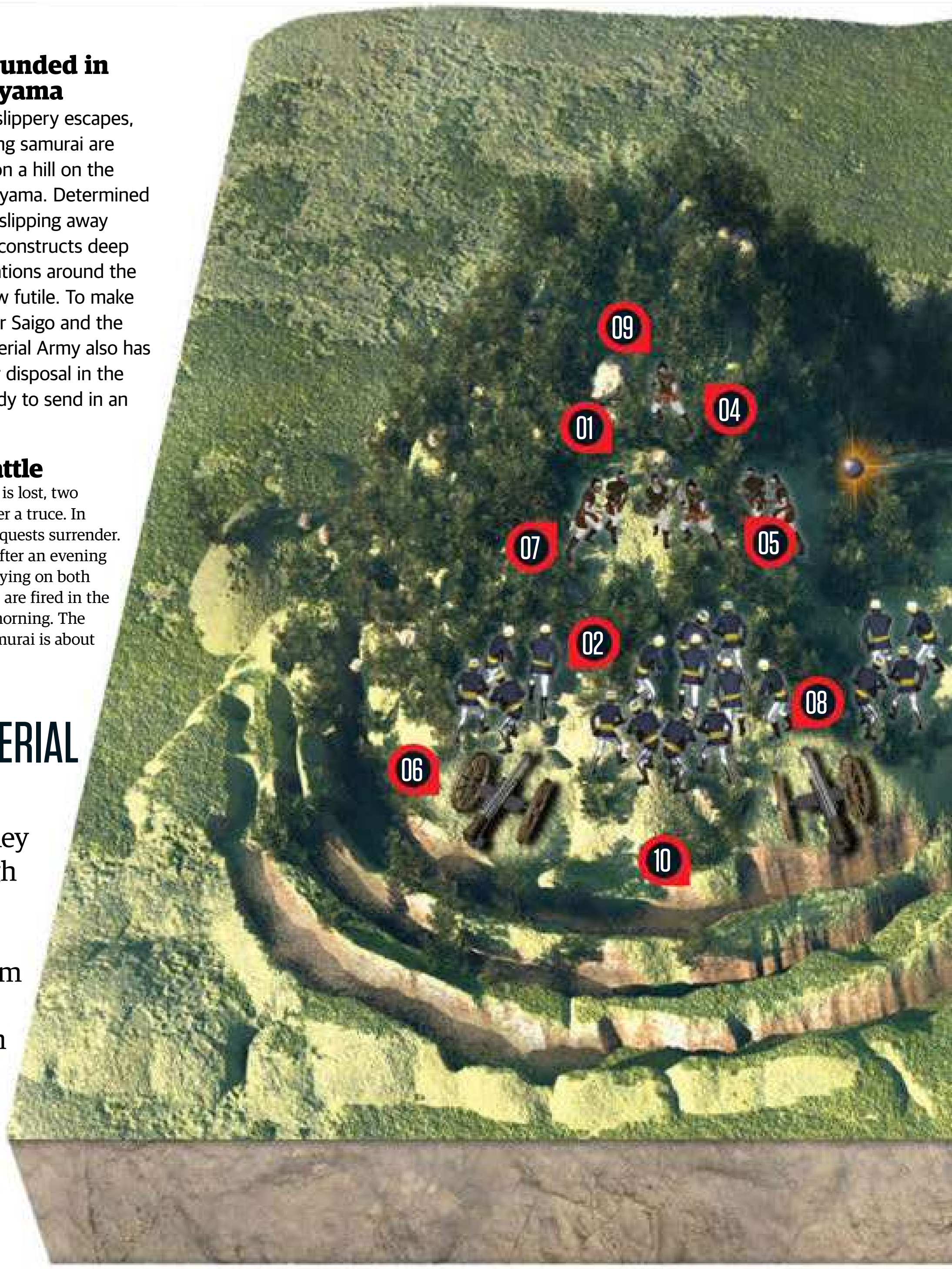
After a series of slippery escapes, the 400 remaining samurai are finally cornered on a hill on the outskirts of Shiroyama. Determined to prevent them slipping away again, Yamagata constructs deep trenched fortifications around the hill. Escape is now futile. To make matters worse for Saigo and the samurai, the Imperial Army also has five ships at their disposal in the nearby dock, ready to send in an artillery barrage.

02 Eve of battle

Knowing almost all is lost, two samurai officers offer a truce. In return, Yamagata requests surrender. Both are rejected. After an evening of planning and praying on both sides, the first shots are fired in the early hours of the morning. The last stand of the samurai is about to begin.

03 IMPERIAL TACTICS

Although they hold the high ground, the samurai are attacked from all sides of the hill even when shells are raining down on them from their sea fleet.

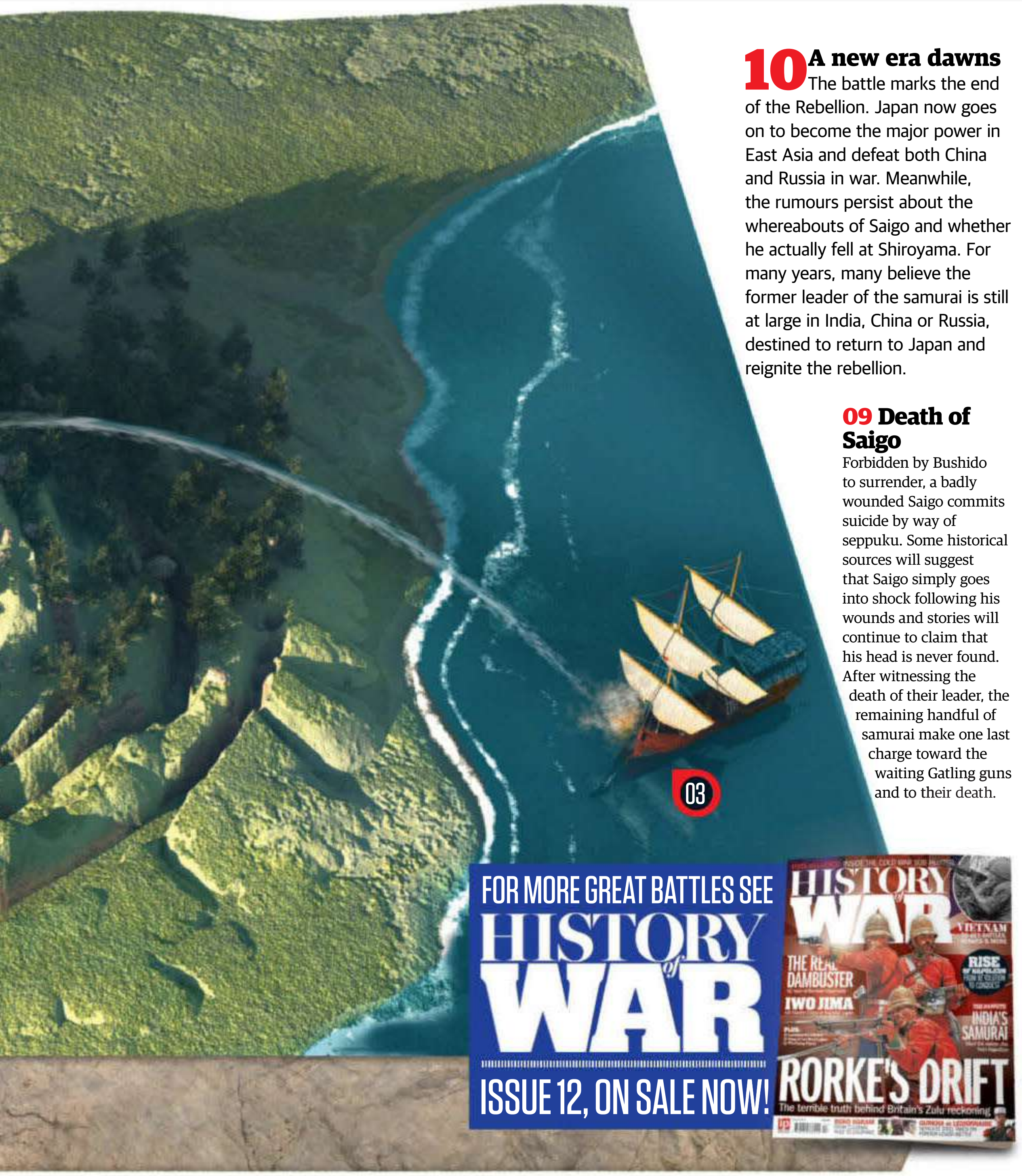


04 In the heat of battle

The confined space plays to the rebels' advantage. The superior numbers of the Imperial Army would easily overwhelm the samurai in an open, pitched battle, but the small rocky, wooded hill gives the defenders cover and the element of surprise. The katana is extremely effective so in the initial exchanges at least, the samurai more than hold their own, cutting through the Imperial Army troops before they can raise their rifles.

05 MODERN SAMURAI

In the battle, the samurai don't stick exclusively to their traditional way of combat. Although most of the fighting is done with their trademark katana alongside their bows, spears and swords, some sources claim the rebels also wield rifles to hit back at the attackers from range.



06 Turn of the tide

Seeing their tactics aren't working, the generals of the Imperial Army decide to deploy Gatling guns and cannons. This will prove fateful for the Samurai. Able to fire rounds at a rapid rate, the modern machine cuts down the defenders before they have the chance to strike with their katana or aim their bow. Saigo himself is struck in the femoral artery in his leg, wounding him for the rest of the battle.

07 THE LAST STAND

By 6am, the brutal fighting has massacred the samurai down to only 40 men. The modern tactics and weaponry prove far too much for the traditional katana and fighting style of the samurai.

08 Brutal warfare

The battle lasts longer and is bloodier than Yamagata Aritomo had imagined. As a result, the generals become more ruthless in their tactics, ordering their men to shoot any soldiers who retreat and to fire blindly into any areas where the rebels could potentially be, to stop the samurai charge.

09 Death of Saigo

Forbidden by Bushido to surrender, a badly wounded Saigo commits suicide by way of seppuku. Some historical sources will suggest that Saigo simply goes into shock following his wounds and stories will continue to claim that his head is never found. After witnessing the death of their leader, the remaining handful of samurai make one last charge toward the waiting Gatling guns and to their death.

10 A new era dawns

The battle marks the end of the Rebellion. Japan now goes on to become the major power in East Asia and defeat both China and Russia in war. Meanwhile, the rumours persist about the whereabouts of Saigo and whether he actually fell at Shiroyama. For many years, many believe the former leader of the samurai is still at large in India, China or Russia, destined to return to Japan and reignite the rebellion.

FOR MORE GREAT BATTLES SEE HISTORY of WAR
ISSUE 12, ON SALE NOW!
HISTORY of WAR
VIETNAM
THE REAL DAMBUSTER
IWO JIMA
RISE OF NAPOLEON
INDIA'S SAMURAI
RORKE'S DRIFT
The terrible truth behind Britain's Zulu reckoning

Imperial Japanese Army

TROOPS 30,000

GENERAL YAMAGATA ARITOMO

LEADER

A soldier and high-ranking statesman, the leader of the Imperial Army was a formidable figure in Meiji Japan.

Strengths Skilled in politics and military leadership.

Weakness Suffered heavy casualties throughout the war.

IMPERIAL ARMY SOLDIER

KEY UNIT

An Imperial soldier was conscripted into the first modern Japanese army, which had a huge Western influence.

Strengths Vast financial resources and manpower.

Weakness Less training and experience than a samurai.

GATLING GUN

KEY WEAPON

One of the first machine guns ever made, the Gatling gun revolutionised warfare with its sustained bursts of fire.

Strengths Far more advanced and deadly than anything else on the Japanese battlefield.

Weakness New machine so untested in war. Prone to jamming.

© Thinkstock; Nicolle Fuller

Through History

FOOTWEAR

From the practical to the bizarre, we showcase the superstars and outcasts of the shoe world

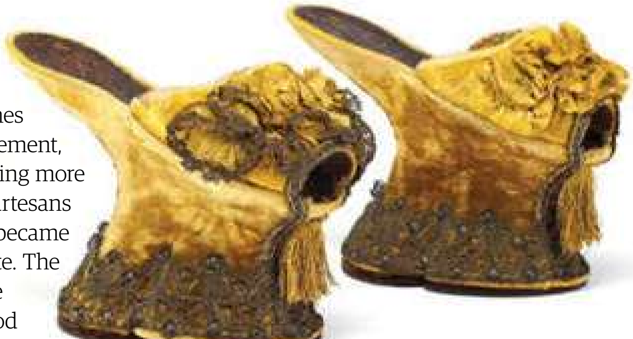
ROMAN MARCHING SANDAL

ROMAN EMPIRE, 1ST CENTURY BCE

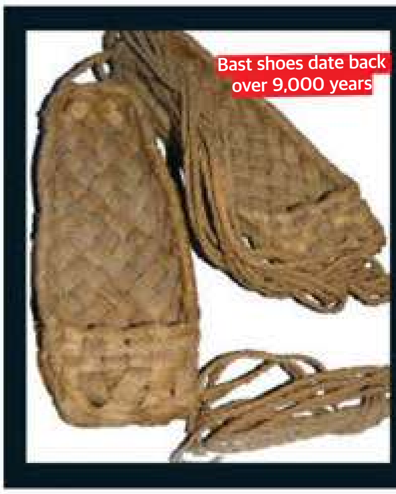
The Roman marching sandal was used all over the Roman Empire. It was carefully made and had iron hobnails inserted in the thick leather sole for reinforcement and longevity. While you might think this would be cold in winter, very few soldiers wore socks. The amount of circulating air around the foot helped prevent blisters and fungal disorders.

CHOPINE 15TH CENTURY, ITALY

Platform shoes were worn in Medieval times to protect the wearers from mud and excrement, but chopines soon developed into something more artistic and fashionable. Worn by both courtesans and wealthy men and women alike, they became taller and taller and constantly more ornate. The taller they were, the richer the wearer. The extant survivors are made largely of a wood or cork base decorated with brocades, leather or jewel-encrusted velvet. The Venetian chopines in particular are amazing examples of a fashion statement. That they remained in vogue for so long is testament to their popularity.



High platforms were a symbol of wealth



Bast shoes date back over 9,000 years

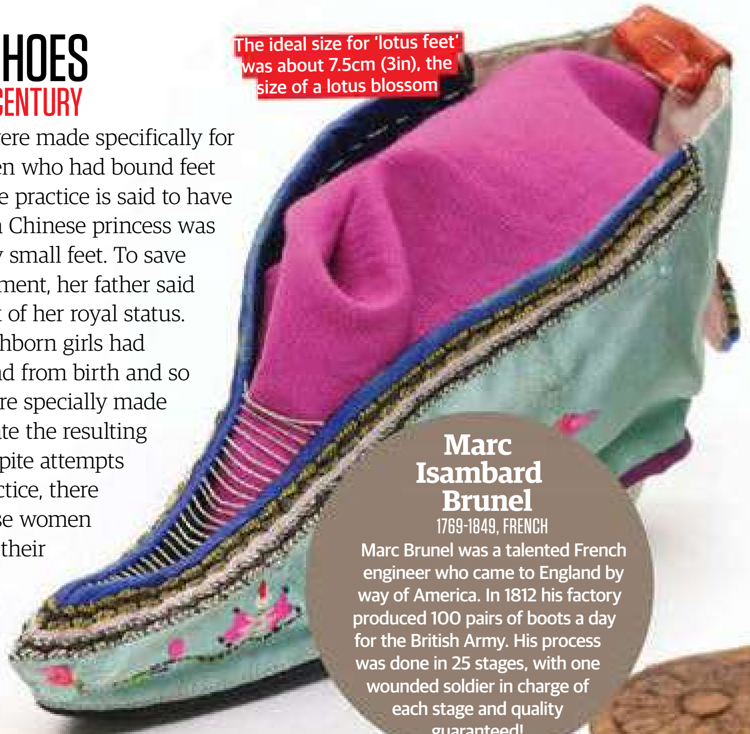
LAPTI RUSSIA, 3000 BCE

Bast shoes, or 'lapti' as they are known in Russia, have been worn since prehistoric times. Woven from tree bark, they are among the oldest style of shoe, and were worn by Russian peasants right up until the beginning of the 20th century. Today the word 'lapti' is used as a derogatory term for an uneducated person - one who can only afford bast shoes.

LOTUS SHOES

CHINA, 10TH CENTURY

These shoes were made specifically for Chinese women who had bound feet (lotus feet). The practice is said to have started when a Chinese princess was born with very small feet. To save her embarrassment, her father said it was an mark of her royal status. Thereafter, highborn girls had their feet bound from birth and so their shoes were specially made to accommodate the resulting deformity. Despite attempts to ban the practice, there are still Chinese women alive who had their feet bound in infancy. This practice has now ceased.

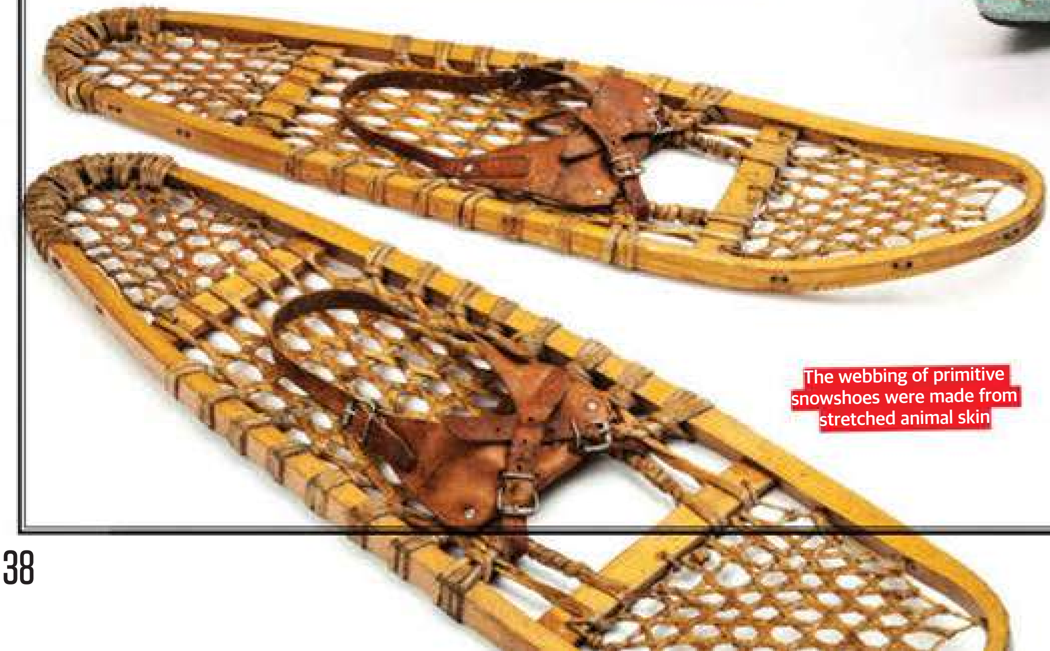


The ideal size for 'lotus feet' was about 7.5cm (3in), the size of a lotus blossom

Marc Isambard Brunel

1769-1849, FRENCH

Marc Brunel was a talented French engineer who came to England by way of America. In 1812 his factory produced 100 pairs of boots a day for the British Army. His process was done in 25 stages, with one wounded soldier in charge of each stage and quality guaranteed!



The webbing of primitive snowshoes were made from stretched animal skin

SNOWSHOE

NORTH AMERICA, 2000 BCE

The traditional webbed snowshoe was first developed by the indigenous people of North America. In ancient times the snowshoe was, in winter, what the canoe was in summer: a tool of primary necessity. Each tribe had their own design, the most primitive being those furthest north. Contrary to popular belief, the Inuit did not use snowshoes often, as most of their travels on foot were carried out in winter over sea ice or on the tundra. Further south, the shoe became longer and narrower, the longest nearly two metres (6.6 feet).

Roman soldiers could march for miles pain-free

Jimmy Choo

1948-PRESENT, MALAYSIAN

Jimmy Choo, the son of a Penang shoemaker, studied at the Cordwainers College, now part of the London College of Fashion. His natural flair for design, colour and quality attracted attention with one of his customers being Diana, Princess of Wales. From then on his career soared.

DR MARTENS

GERMANY, 1960

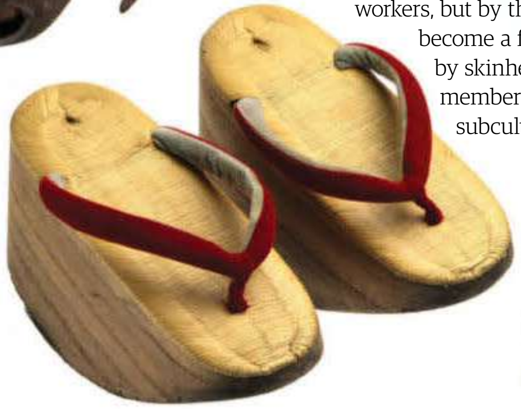
While Dr Kalus Märtens was serving in the German Army during World War II, he found his boots so uncomfortable that he designed a new pair. These were made of soft leather and had air-padded soles made from tyres. After the war, he made a business of his comfort-fit boots, with 80 per cent of sales in the first decade going to women over 40. When they went on sale in the UK in 1960, they were mostly worn by postmen, police officers and factory workers, but by the early-1980s they had become a fashion statement, worn by skinheads, punks and members of other youth subcultures.

Dr Martens have become a symbol of rebellion

CRAKOWS

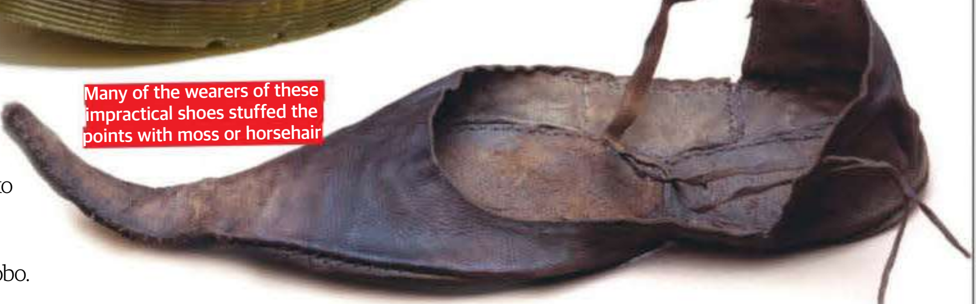
EUROPE, 15TH CENTURY

Crakows or 'piked shoes' were popular among the upper classes (both male and female) in Medieval Europe. While entirely unpractical, they were a statement of wealth and position. Made from rich materials, the toes (poulaines) were so long that they sometimes had to be tied up with silk or whalebone to just below the knee. Henry IV issued decrees as to the lengths different classes of people were allowed. It appears that one reason for banning them was that they physically prevented the wearer from praying, but much like any attempt to limit fashion, this seems to have been largely ignored.

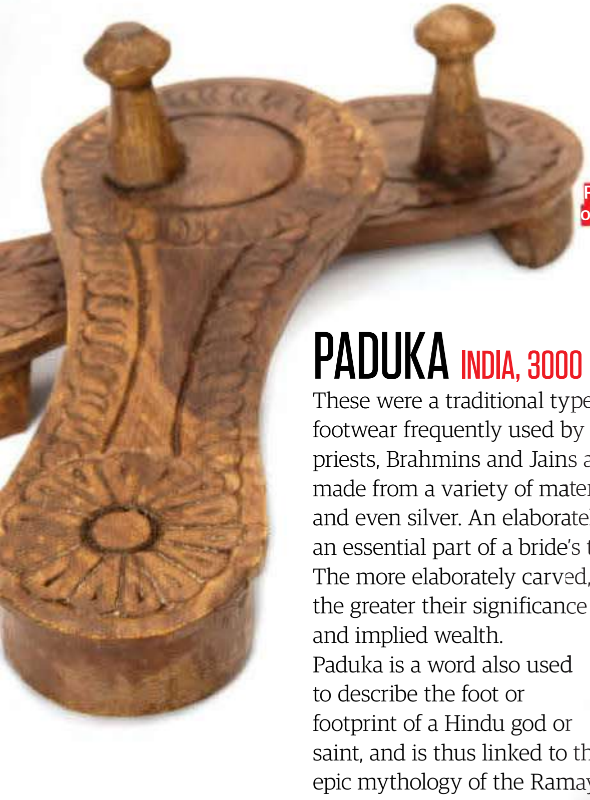


OKOBO JAPAN, 17TH CENTURY

The original geishas were men, entertaining customers who had come to see courtesans in 'pleasure gardens' of the shogunate. By 1800 geisha became a female occupation. Apprentice Geisha Maiko wear the flat-soled zori outdoors and wear tabi (white split-toed socks) indoors. In inclement weather geisha wear raised wooden clogs called geta. Maiko wear a special wooden clog known as okobo.



Many of the wearers of these impractical shoes stuffed the points with moss or horsehair



Paduka are the oldest footwear in India

PADUKA INDIA, 3000 BCE

These were a traditional type of slip-on footwear frequently used by both Hindu priests, Brahmins and Jains alike. They were made from a variety of materials: wood, ivory and even silver. An elaborately carved pair was an essential part of a bride's trousseau. The more elaborately carved, the greater their significance and implied wealth. Paduka is a word also used to describe the foot or footprint of a Hindu god or saint, and is thus linked to the epic mythology of the Ramayana.

TRAINERS USA, 19TH CENTURY

At the end of the 19th century, the US Rubber Company designed a pair of rubber-sole shoes with canvas tops called Keds, which were nicknamed 'sneakers' as wearers barely made a sound when they walked. As they became more popular, companies started spending fortunes to get sports heroes to endorse them; most famously when Nike contracted basketball star Michael Jordan for a line of sports shoes.

Air Jordans are some of the highest-selling shoes of all time

© Alamy; Thinkstock

What if…
Rome never fell?

EUROPE, 117-PRESENT

Illustration by Ian Hinley

JERRY GLOVER

After completing his degree at Manchester University, Jerry Glover became a scriptwriter and television producer before turning to independent historical research with a particular interest in ancient societies in Europe, the Near East, and India. He has written dozens of articles for numerous publications, and in June to August 2013 he curated an exhibition in St Albans dedicated to Medieval graffiti, based on his own photographs and research, the first such exhibition held anywhere. He is currently working on a book tracing intersections between art, crafts, and cultures across a multi-millennial timespan.

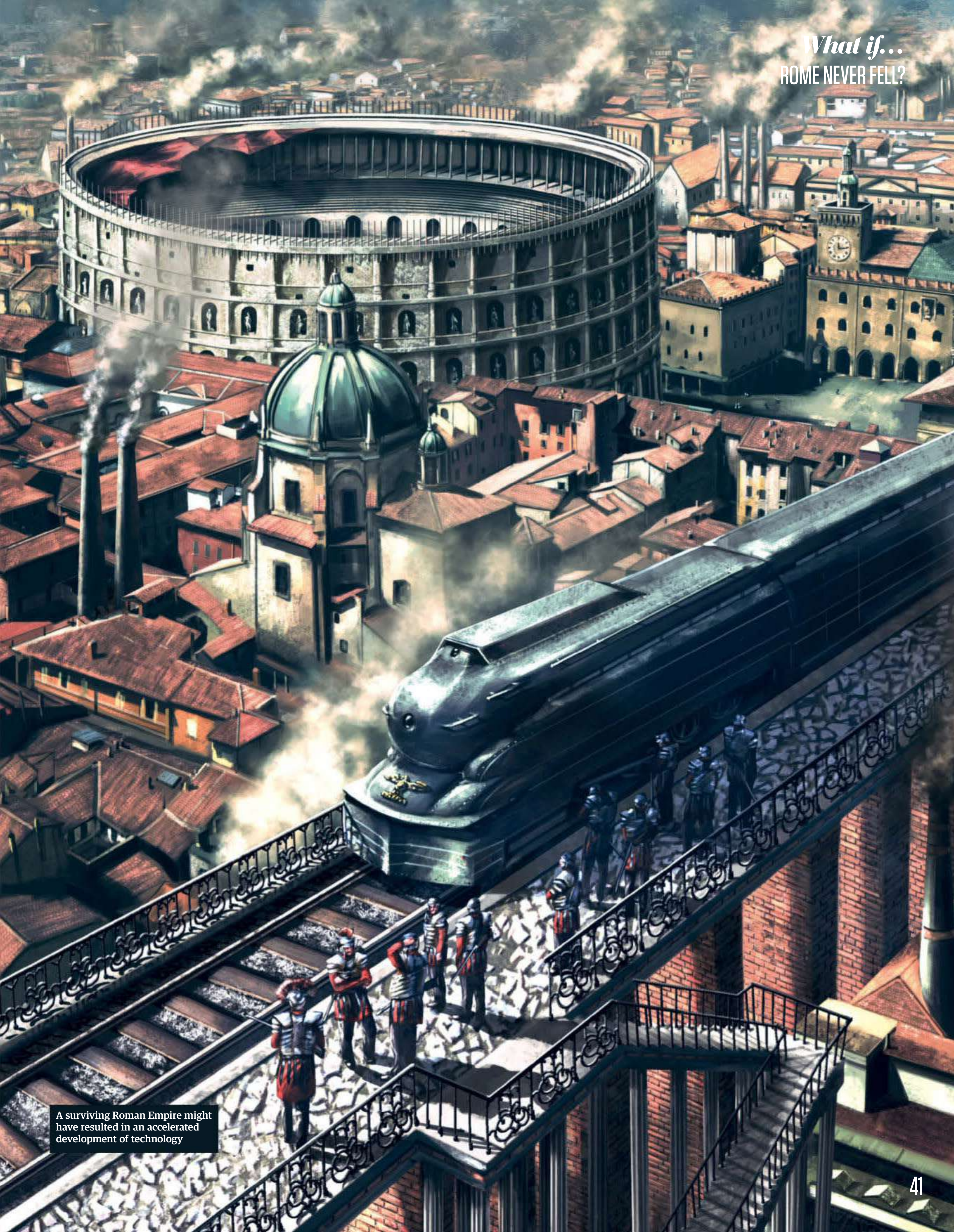
Can we pinpoint a time when the Roman Empire fell?
We're speaking of the Western Empire, which after a long decline symbolically fell in Ravenna in 476. But an enhanced Senate continued to exist for more than a century afterward. The Roman concept of state was continued for almost a millennia, as the Holy Roman Empire and the Western Roman Empire continued to exist 'on paper', but only as a legal formality. Let's also not forget that the Eastern Empire continued until the 15th century. Given all that, it'd be a phenomenal situation if Rome never fell. 'Never' is the key idea here. For a Western Roman Empire still in existence today would have to be so different from the reality of what made it the Roman Empire that we could hardly call it that at all! A surviving Western Empire might well hold vastly disproportionate influence over human affairs everywhere. It would encompass, and indeed define, most if not the whole of Europe, as well as other parts of the world.

How possible is it for Rome not to have fallen; what would have to be different?
From the end of the 2nd century, levels of trade and prosperity fell, never again achieving the levels of the early Principate. By the mid-3rd century, when the empire split into three competing empires and widespread civil unrest massively disrupted the trade network, the degeneration of imperial finances escalated. The state's inability to pay its troops increased too.

Essential items such as weapons, clothing and food became part of soldiers' pay, and much trade took place without currency. One response was to debase the currency. In the second half of the 3rd century the silver content of the antonianus collapsed, causing hyperinflation, which had to be dealt with by Aurelian in 271 and 274 by raising taxes and eradicating the bad coinage in Rome and Italy, but not the provinces. To prevent continual currency devaluing, Rome would have needed to grow its silver and gold reserves. Mines in Italy were not large or reliable enough, so instead Rome could stem the amount of silver it exported to India in return for spices, curtailing its taste for luxuries. Difficult! Preferably, they could discover new sources that exist in Central Europe or sub-Saharan Africa, or by voyaging to Mesoamerica where silver and gold is plentiful and fairly easy to reach.

Excellent cartography and astronomy borrowed from Persia is key to making this possible. In the Mesoamerican scenario, the Romans come up against the Maya, sparking conflicts the Romans would be hard-pressed to win in harsh jungles, and greatly outnumbered. Instead, they muster their advantage in technology and international connections to cajole the Mayans into a trade alliance to develop their civilisation – exchange steel, machinery and urban planning for Mayan gold and hardwood. With diplomatic outposts established in Mayan cities, Roman legions, consisting of Mayan warriors as well, march to the gold regions of Peru and California, returning to Rome with spoils that make the treasure of the Temple of Jerusalem look like a prize at a village fete lucky dip.

How would Rome's government be different?
To keep the empire stable, a balance would have to be struck between tight, autocratic rule by an elite oligarchy, intelligent decision making, and the machinations of prestigious, well-connected individuals. The expensive civil wars that contributed to the collapse could be averted if Rome had reformed the system by which the emperor was selected after the 3rd century, when the senatorial class was marginalised and any connection with the imperial family was sufficient to make a claim. Almost all emperors after that time were army officers or imperial officials, and that stratocracy led to rivals and bloody conflicts. From the mid-3rd century, emperors also wasted time with matters that previously were dealt with by an imperial legate. If he was unwilling to trust anyone else to deal with a distant problem it would be neglected, and the trend toward



A surviving Roman Empire might have resulted in an accelerated development of technology smaller provinces made it even harder to get things done than ever before.

Diocletian's Tetrarchic system from 293 quartered the empire, each part ruled by a sovereign emperor. But each group selfishly favoured its own aims over the empire. So the system crumbled from near-constant civil wars. With much more radical reform it might have worked if the Tetrarchy reformed into a Supreme Imperial Office comprising more regional co-emperors, who were chosen only from the Senate. And if reform included the chance to become a senator – or any official – on personal merits, not just for being one of the landed classes.

Intelligence and capability also have to carry real political influence, basically an oligarchy of technocrats. Each office is decided by a small closed election, a bit like the way the Pope is chosen from a group of cardinals. But the periods of service are fixed, like the president of the United States, so no office gets too much influence over the rest. Only soldiers are allowed to keep their jobs as long as they are performing well, but no general can become emperor. That's very important, as is keeping the army properly paid. It's a system where anyone can become an official, or even emperor. Yet still oligarchal and Roman enough to preserve the ideals that work so well in the empire's favour – conquest, assimilation, expansion. That's the basic theory, anyway.

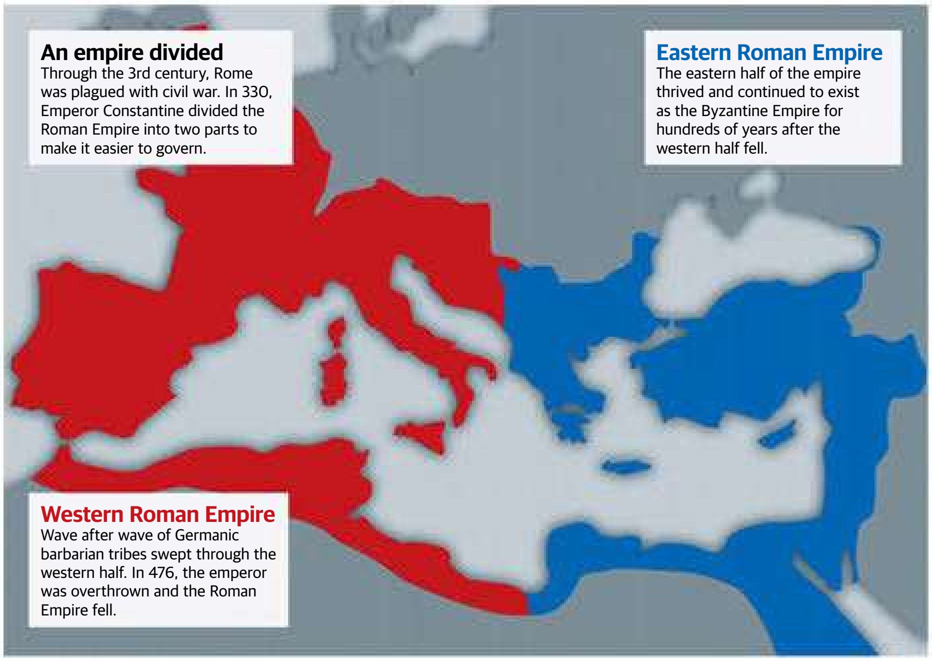
How might Rome have progressed beyond the 5th century and onward?

In the 7th century the new religion of Islam galloped out of Arabia, and Muslim armies began a war against both the Romans and the Sassanians, already fighting since the 3rd century. Many factors would have to go into Rome winning the war against this fresh expansion. For one, Rome would need the resources to defend the Middle East, which supposing they still have western Europe and north Africa, and are investing deeply into gaining a foothold in Mesoamerica as I envisage, it is still questionable unless they can make up with the Sassanians. It's a logical step for them to build strong diplomatic relations with other empires; the Hunnic, Sasanian, Rashidun, Umayyad, Mongol, and subsequent empires.

Despite all the negative connotations of being an empire, a surviving, generally non-belligerent Western Roman Empire would in some sense be the model of a well-governed, prosperous, cosmopolitan society, having evolved beyond the strife and economic problems that dogged its early history, exacerbating its actual demise. On the other hand, the cost of this may well be an even more hierarchical and brutal society, with slavery still rooted, and a very harsh law code.

Would the world as a whole be more or less technologically advanced?

In certain areas I suggest it would be a lot more advanced, provided there's no stagnation of scientific enquiry that happened in Europe across Late Antiquity. Instead of the intelligentsia putting so much effort into Christian religious doctrine and hoarding ancient knowledge in closed



An empire divided
Through the 3rd century, Rome was plagued with civil war. In 330, Emperor Constantine divided the Roman Empire into two parts to make it easier to govern.

Eastern Roman Empire
The eastern half of the empire thrived and continued to exist as the Byzantine Empire for hundreds of years after the western half fell.

Western Roman Empire
Wave after wave of Germanic barbarian tribes swept through the western half. In 476, the emperor was overthrown and the Roman Empire fell.

How would it be different?

Real timeline

117

- **Rome's greatest glory**
  With victorious campaigns in Mesopotamia and Dacia, Trajan achieves the greatest extent of the Roman Empire's territory. The Empire's population is around 70 million. **117**

- **Crisis of the 3rd century**
  Upon Emperor Severus's murder by his own troops a string of short-term 'barracks emperors' fight, allowing frequent raids from foreign tribes. By 258 the empire splits into three states: Roman, Gallic and Palmyreme. **235-284**

- **Diarchy and Tetrarchy**
  Diocletian appoints officer Maximian as a second emperor with equal power. In 293 two more army officers are appointed junior Caesars with supreme authority, creating the Tetrarchy. Diocletian reforms taxation and coinage systems, but cannot enforce prices. **286-313**

- **Foundation of the Eastern Empire**
  The city of Byzantium becomes the new imperial seat of the Eastern Empire, with Constantine naming it Constantinople. The empire maintains control of the eastern provinces, regaining territory in Italy, Sicily, southern Spain and North Africa in the 6th century. **330**

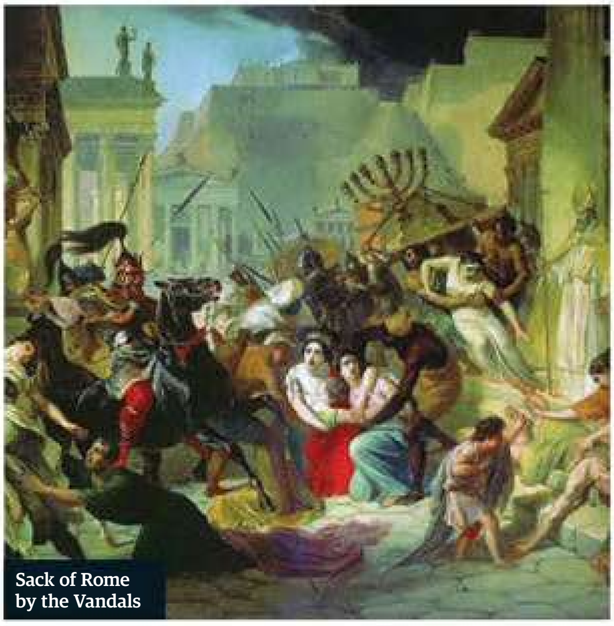
- **Waves of invasion**
  The Tervingi, a tribe of Goths under pressure from Hun tribes, are allowed into Roman territory. After their leader is killed, they rebel, invade Italy and sack Rome before securing lands in Aquitaine and Gaul. They found a kingdom in former Roman Iberia (Portugal and Spain). **376**

- **Loss of Britain**
  Following the removal of troops in northern and western Britain, Constantine's officials are finally expelled by rebellious British chieftains, ending direct Roman rule. In 410 they appeal to Emperor Honorius who urges them to 'fend for themselves.' **407-408**

Real timeline

- **Battle of Adrianople**
  Emperor Valens heeds the advice of the cautious Western general Richomer not to attack, instead of the hawkish Eastern general Sebastian who urges the order. Valens negotiates, stalling while reinforcements arrive, and wins the battle. **9 August 378**

Alternative timeline



Sack of Rome by the Vandals

A depiction of Pilate's Forum

monasteries, there is a freer circulation of information that allows engineering to innovate much faster. Steel was known to the Romans, and sooner or later they must have realised that making tools from it instead of just weapons, would increase agricultural productivity, and architecture would develop faster for its use in tools, cranes and girders. The principle of steam power was already known to the Ancient Greeks.

If the Romans had cottoned onto the possibilities of that, combined with iron and steel, it's feasible they could have invented the steam engine, hence locomotives, revolutionising long-distance transport, a rail network spanning the empire. The Industrial Revolution could have started a thousand years earlier, marking the beginning of the end for the slave system.

This isn't necessarily for everyone's benefit. More powerful engines of war, including firearms, might well have encouraged emperors to expand the empire's boundaries, bigger wars and extra pressure on state finances and reductions in the overall standard of living. But if the empire is not to fall, ambitions of conquest must be held in check, maintaining the delicate balance of international relations.

Are there any key events that could have stemmed Rome's fall if they went differently?

One that stands out is the Battle of Adrianople in 378 when Roman forces of the Eastern Empire lost some 10,000 lives to the Visigoths under Fritigern. This gave the Goths free rein in Thrace and Dacia, a major instigator of the process that led to the fall of the Western Empire. The blame for this calamity rests with Emperor Valens (364 to 378). During negotiations, premature attack broke out from the Roman side, and Valens allowed this to force his hand, ordering an attack that spiralled into a disaster, including his own death. If Valens had kept his head, who knows? Instead of being the 'Last True Roman' as he's been called, he might have been the greatest of them all.

Have your say

Do you agree with our expert's view?

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Accelerating the decline
The deaths of four strong military leaders, Theodosius in 395, Stilicho in 408, Constantius III in 421 and Aetius in 451, are crucial in greatly accelerating the collapse of the Western Empire. **395-451**

First sack of Rome
In their third attempt Visigoths under Alaric ransack the city, killing and torturing citizens to reveal their hidden valuables. The Goths continue to ravage southern Italy. Roman refugees flee to North Africa. **August 410**

A crucial blow
The Vandals move on from Spain into North Africa, securing Carthage, then Sicily. This further weakens the state's revenue and ability to field an army, encouraging further Goth attacks that regain most areas of the Western Empire. **439-441**

Fall of the Western Empire
King Odoacer deposes Emperor Romulus Augustus and sends the imperial regalia to the emperor of the Eastern Empire at Constantinople. **4 September 476**

Vandals repelled
Majoran uses an enhanced fleet of 65 ships (not 40) to win against the Vandals at the Battle of Cartagena. He retakes Sicily, gradually reverses the Vandal usurpation of North Africa. Rome expands into sub-Saharan Africa. **461-475**

Black Death averted
Grain ships carrying bubonic plague from Egypt sink in a storm before reaching Constantinople. The averted Plague of Justinian allows the Eastern Empire to populate faster by a factor of two. **541-542**

Invention and expansion
The first outing of Minerva's Arrow, a steam engine that runs on rails, is a centrepiece of a yearlong festival of art and technology in Rome. The rail network gradually expands to all frontiers. **681-962**

Return of the Black Death
From one trade caravan on the Silk Road plague reaches Europe and then a ship bound for Mesoamerica. Half the empire's population and those of its neighbours, around 290 million, perish. **1346-1373**

No more war?
The Goths are assimilated, preventing their plunder in Thrace. With British territory stabilised, Rome trains on Scandinavia and the Ukraine, forming a frontier across the Baltic states. The ensuing massive cost entails harsh taxes, provoking empire-wide rioting. **378-415**

The Second Pax Romana
After three years of deliberation by the new Supreme Consilium, reforms are announced to forever eradicate corruption. Finances rebalanced, imperial wealth starts to surge. **475-635**

Holy Land Wars
A Roman-Axumite alliance prevents Islamic expansion into North Africa, but loses Mesopotamia to the caliphate powers. Rome loses control of Jerusalem. **635-700s**

New World alliances
After exploration and conflict in Mesoamerica, Rome establishes relations with the Mayans, helping prevent their civilisation's collapse. In Peru they extract tribute from the Chavin culture. In California they enslave Native American societies. **650-1251**

The HyperRenaissance
With a thousand years of super-accelerated progress in all fields of human knowledge at his disposal, Leonardo da Vinci is born in a suburb of the Florentia-Roma mega-city, the largest on Earth… **15 April 1452**

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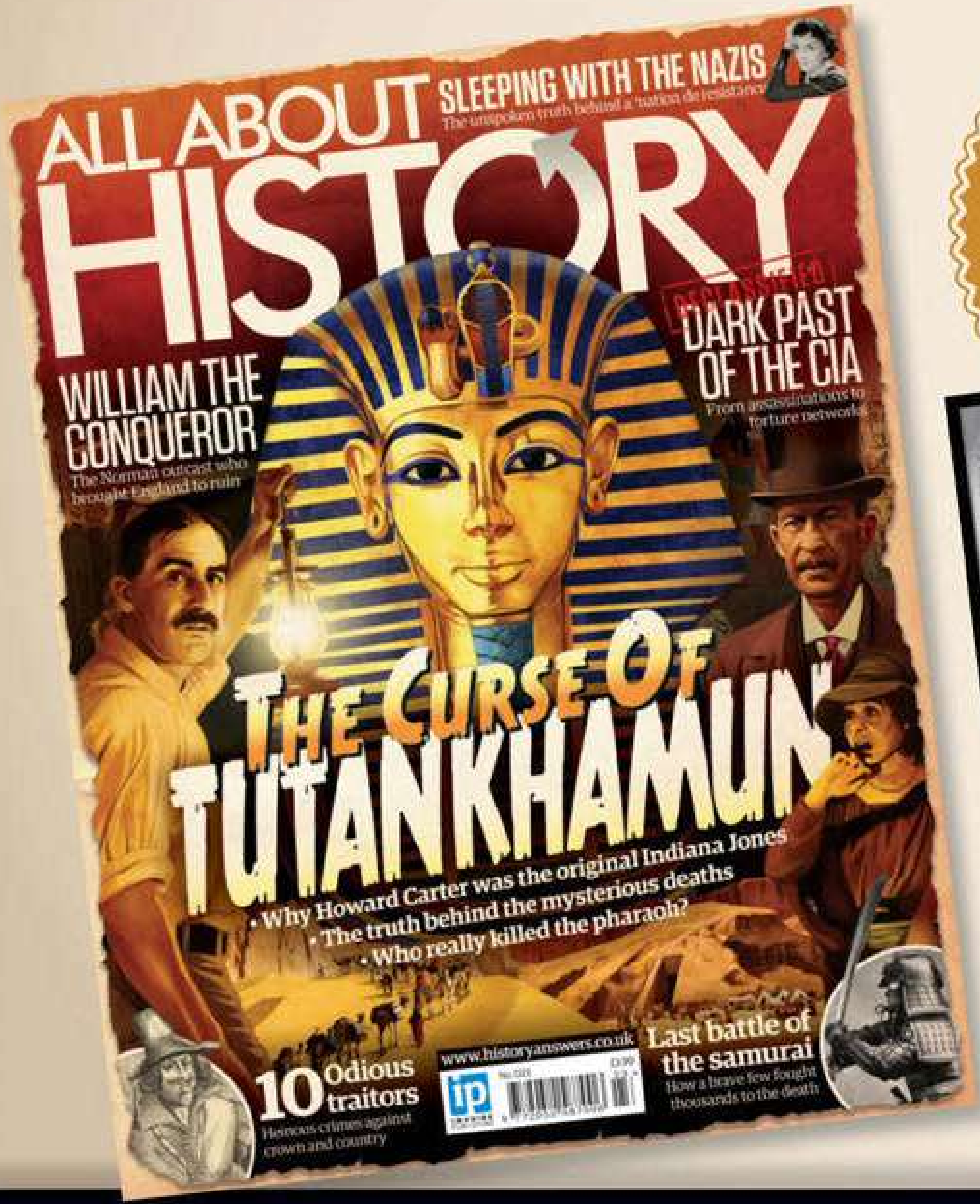

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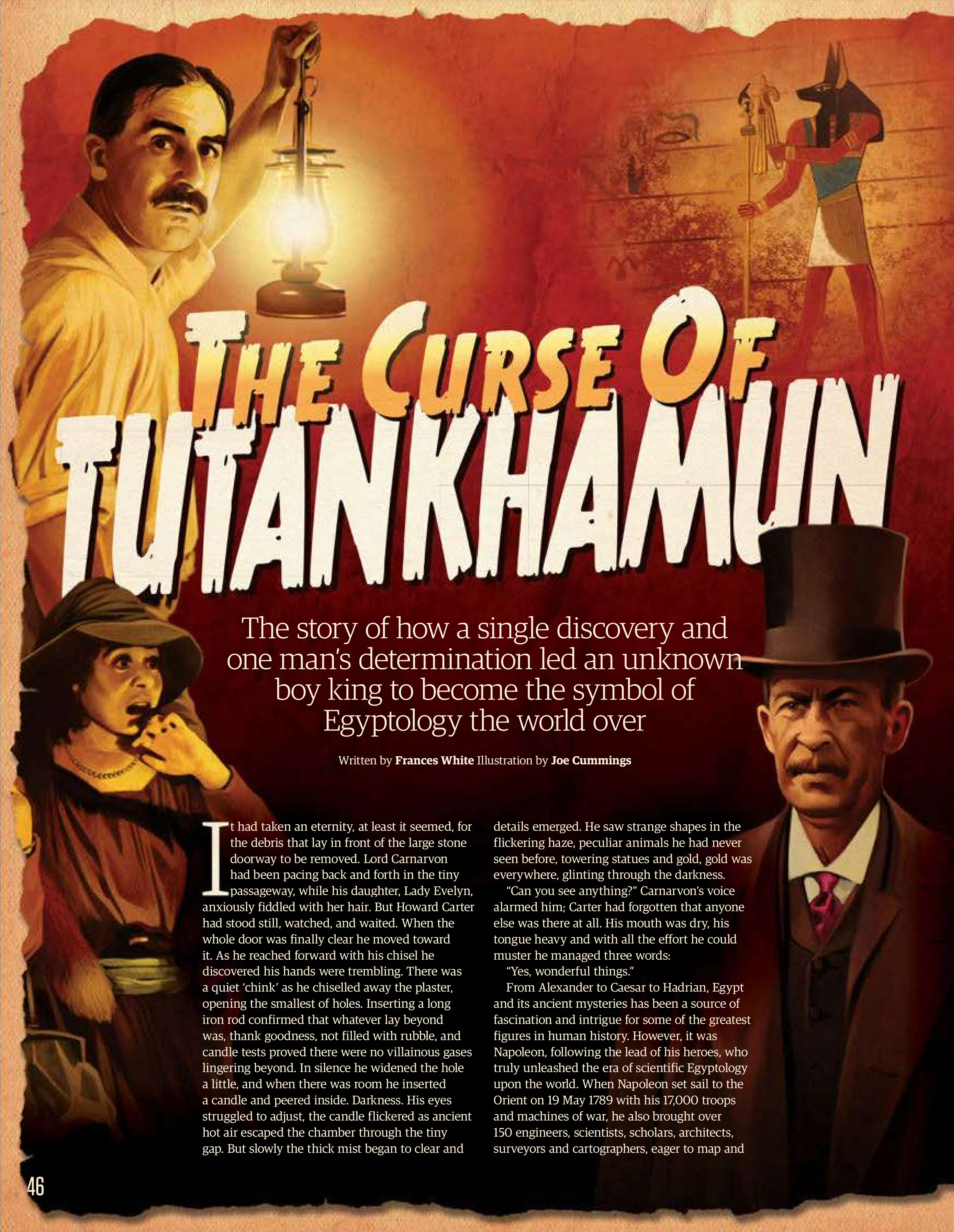


THE CURSE OF TUTANKHAMUN

The story of how a single discovery and one man's determination led an unknown boy king to become the symbol of Egyptology the world over

Written by **Frances White** Illustration by **Joe Cummings**

It had taken an eternity, at least it seemed, for the debris that lay in front of the large stone doorway to be removed. Lord Carnarvon had been pacing back and forth in the tiny passageway, while his daughter, Lady Evelyn, anxiously fiddled with her hair. But Howard Carter had stood still, watched, and waited. When the whole door was finally clear he moved toward it. As he reached forward with his chisel he discovered his hands were trembling. There was a quiet 'chink' as he chiselled away the plaster, opening the smallest of holes. Inserting a long iron rod confirmed that whatever lay beyond was, thank goodness, not filled with rubble, and candle tests proved there were no villainous gases lingering beyond. In silence he widened the hole a little, and when there was room he inserted a candle and peered inside. Darkness. His eyes struggled to adjust, the candle flickered as ancient hot air escaped the chamber through the tiny gap. But slowly the thick mist began to clear and details emerged. He saw strange shapes in the flickering haze, peculiar animals he had never seen before, towering statues and gold, gold was everywhere, glinting through the darkness.

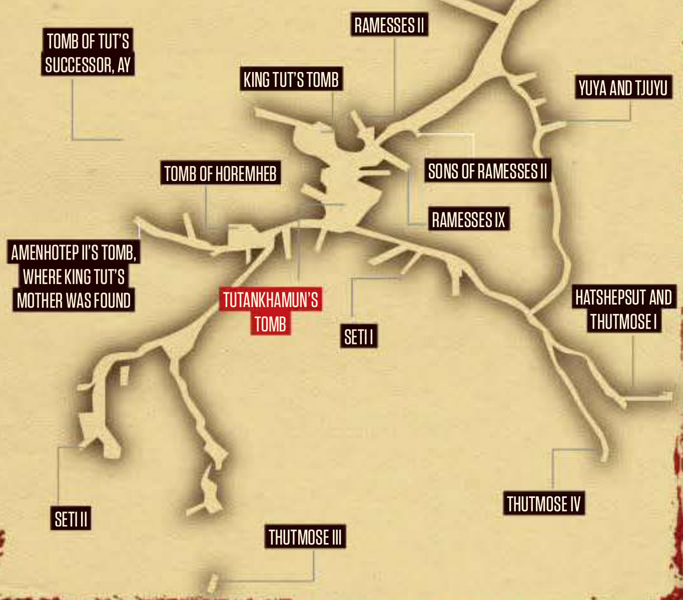
"Can you see anything?" Carnarvon's voice alarmed him; Carter had forgotten that anyone else was there at all. His mouth was dry, his tongue heavy and with all the effort he could muster he managed three words:

"Yes, wonderful things."

From Alexander to Caesar to Hadrian, Egypt and its ancient mysteries has been a source of fascination and intrigue for some of the greatest figures in human history. However, it was Napoleon, following the lead of his heroes, who truly unleashed the era of scientific Egyptology upon the world. When Napoleon set sail to the Orient on 19 May 1789 with his 17,000 troops and machines of war, he also brought over 150 engineers, scientists, scholars, architects, surveyors and cartographers, eager to map and

VALLEY OF THE KINGS

Before Tutankhamun's discovery, the Egyptian desert had already revealed a bounty of treasures and tombs



George Herbert, Earl of Carnarvon (right), was one of the era's most famous Egyptologists

study the wonders they could unearth. With free rein to explore, it was not long before Napoleon's adventurers were discovering new tombs in the Valley of the Kings, so named for the abundance of pharaohs who chose it as their final resting place. A thirst for the wonders of Ancient Egypt swept through Napoleon's army, and even the ambitious young general himself began to catch the fever. Over the next century, dozens of tombs, chambers and caches were unearthed by archaeologists and explorers from all over the world. But there was still one tomb that lay hidden: that of a little-known boy king who sat on the throne for less than ten years – Tutankhamun.

Howard Carter was not a likely candidate for the discovery of this vault of ancient treasure that had eluded so many others. The son of an artist, his introduction to Egyptian history came as a result of his own artistic abilities and lack of formal schooling. He was first employed, aged just 17, to copy scenes from tomb walls. He accompanied skilled excavator Flinders Petrie as the latter began to uncover clues about the mysterious Pharaoh Tutankhamun. The young Carter had no idea who this king was, but he felt the buzz surrounding him, and the rumour that somewhere in the vast desert of sand lay his tomb, untouched and bursting full of precious ancient treasures, alighted his boyish curiosity.

Although he quickly rose through the ranks, Carter's fiery and stubborn personality got the better of him when he refused to apologise after encouraging Egyptian guards to defend themselves against French tourists who had assaulted them. He left the Antiquities Service for good and became a free agent. Meanwhile, Theodore M Davis, a private sponsor of the Antiquities Service, and his team had made a curious discovery in the Valley of the Kings. They unearthed a small site with a few artefacts bearing Tutankhamun's name. The discovery was decidedly underwhelming, but Davis was convinced he had finally discovered the plundered tomb of the king. In his publication concerning the discovery he wrote: "I fear the Valley of the Kings is now exhausted."

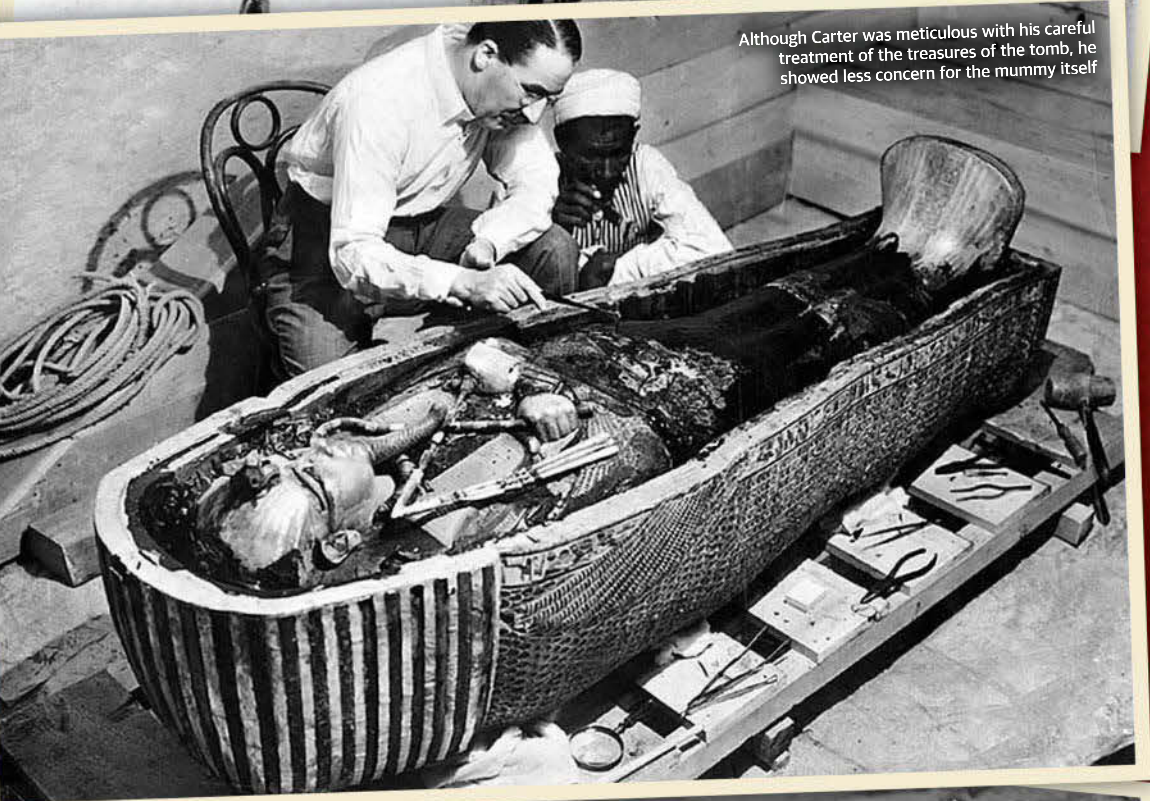
Carter did not agree. Now unemployed and scraping a living by selling his paintings to wealthy visitors, he hardly had the funds required to pursue his suspicions that Davis' discovery was not the true tomb. But he was in luck. The lure of Egypt and its many secrets had drawn in the wealthy but frail George Herbert, 5th Earl of Carnarvon. Both men were eager to make a spectacular discovery, and both men needed the other's skills and resources to do it. In 1909 they became a team and when Davis gave up the concession to excavate in the Valley of the Kings in 1914, Carter and Carnarvon leapt at the chance. However, their peers viewed the pair as idealistic and naive, warning them that the only thing that would be discovered in their search would be the bottom of the Earl's wallet.

Undeterred, Carter set about searching for the tomb he thoroughly believed existed. Initially interrupted by World War I, Carter was finally free to continue the excavations in 1917, working his way from the surface down to the bedrock of the valley floor. It was long, exhausting work, and it was estimated Carter's team moved 150,000 to 200,000 tons of rubble in the relentless Egyptian sun. But six seasons of digging later and they had still found nothing. Carnarvon was beginning to believe the critics were right. Although initially dazzled by Egypt and Carter with his bounding enthusiasm, he had watched the money he had poured into the adventure trickle away with no reward, and he was growing impatient. Carter managed to persuade his friend and Carnarvon granted him one final season. If he didn't find anything it would be the end of the money, and the end of the search for Tutankhamun's tomb.

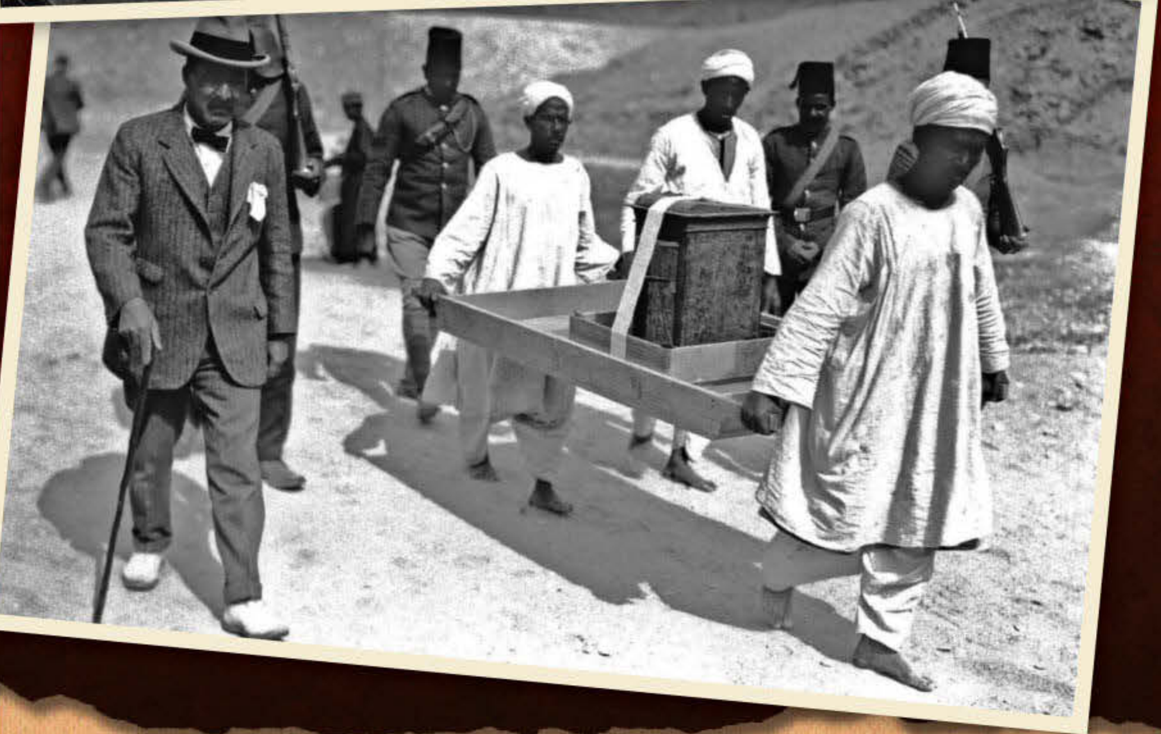
Extreme times called for extreme measures, and Carter focused his efforts on the previously untouched area of ancient workman huts beneath the entrance to the tomb of Ramesses VI. It had been left untouched because digging there would cause disturbance to the stream of tourists eager

> "Both men were eager to make a **spectacular discovery**, and both men needed the other's skills and **resources to do it**"

The site of Tutankhamun's tomb in the Valley of the Kings



Although Carter was meticulous with his careful treatment of the treasures of the tomb, he showed less concern for the mummy itself



DIGGING FOR A KING

The beginning of something epic

Howard Carter convinces Lord Carnarvon to finance a search for the tomb of Tutankhamun. He begins digging in the Valley of the Kings, but by 1922 Carnarvon grows impatient and permits him just one more season of funding.

1917-1922

A step in the right direction

While Howard Carter is temporarily away from the dig site, a step is found carved into the bedrock.

4 November 1922

A royal discovery

Carter discovers the sealed door of the tomb. He makes a small hole and sees a passage blocked with stones and rubble. He then sends a telegram to Carnarvon congratulating him on the discovery.

5 November 1922

Wonderful things

Carter makes a tiny breach in the top left hand corner of the doorway. He holds a candle to look inside and glimpses a "strange and wonderful medley of extraordinary and beautiful objects heaped upon one another."

26 November 1922

Exploration

Carter, Carnarvon and Lady Evelyn explore the antechamber and annex. They notice a sealed doorway and Carter concludes that, "Tutankhamun probably lay there in all his magnificent panoply of death." That night they secretly reopen an ancient robber's hole and crawl into the burial chamber.

27 November 1922

The burial chamber

Carter opens the sealed doorway to the burial chamber and sarcophagus of the pharaoh. It is officially opened the next day.

16 February 1923

The curse begins

Lord Carnarvon dies after nicking a mosquito bite while shaving, which soon becomes infected. Carter assumes Carnarvon's role of liaising with the authorities and press.

5 April 1923

At breaking point

Driven to desperation due to interference by the authorities, Carter locks the tomb and leaves the excavation. When Pierre Lacau, the French director of Antiquities, demands him to return the keys, he refuses.

12 February 1924

The long-awaited return

After Lady Carnarvon agrees to renounce her claims to the tomb, Carter, in turn, agrees to return to work. The tomb is opened officially with him in charge.

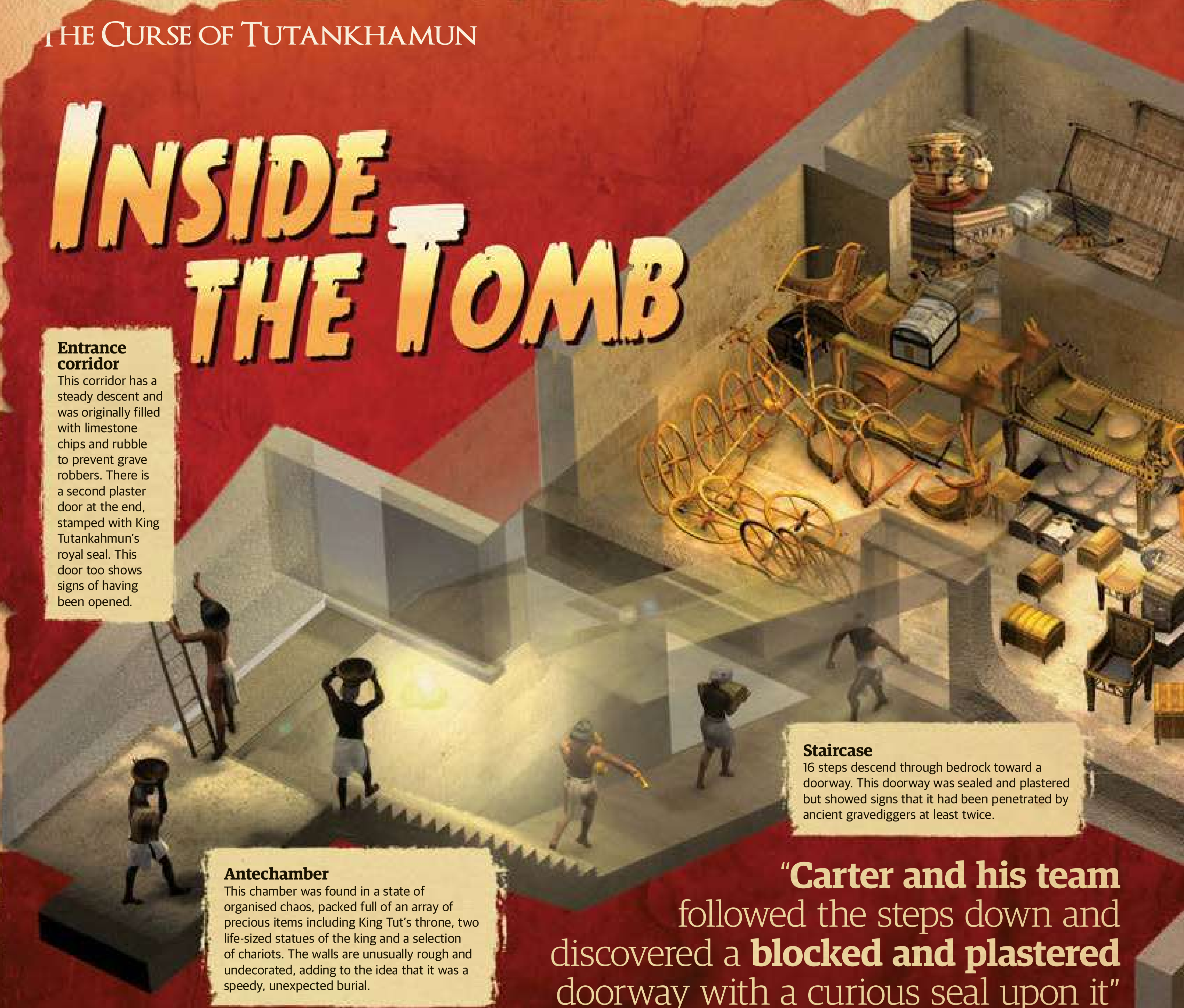
25 January 1925

Mission complete

Conservation work on all the findings of King Tutankhamun's tomb is finally completed, and the treasures are sent to Cairo Museum. Carter returns to England.

1932

INSIDE THE TOMB



Entrance corridor
This corridor has a steady descent and was originally filled with limestone chips and rubble to prevent grave robbers. There is a second plaster door at the end, stamped with King Tutankahmun's royal seal. This door too shows signs of having been opened.

Staircase
16 steps descend through bedrock toward a doorway. This doorway was sealed and plastered but showed signs that it had been penetrated by ancient gravediggers at least twice.

Antechamber
This chamber was found in a state of organised chaos, packed full of an array of precious items including King Tut's throne, two life-sized statues of the king and a selection of chariots. The walls are unusually rough and undecorated, adding to the idea that it was a speedy, unexpected burial.

> "**Carter and his team** followed the steps down and discovered a **blocked and plastered** doorway with a curious seal upon it"

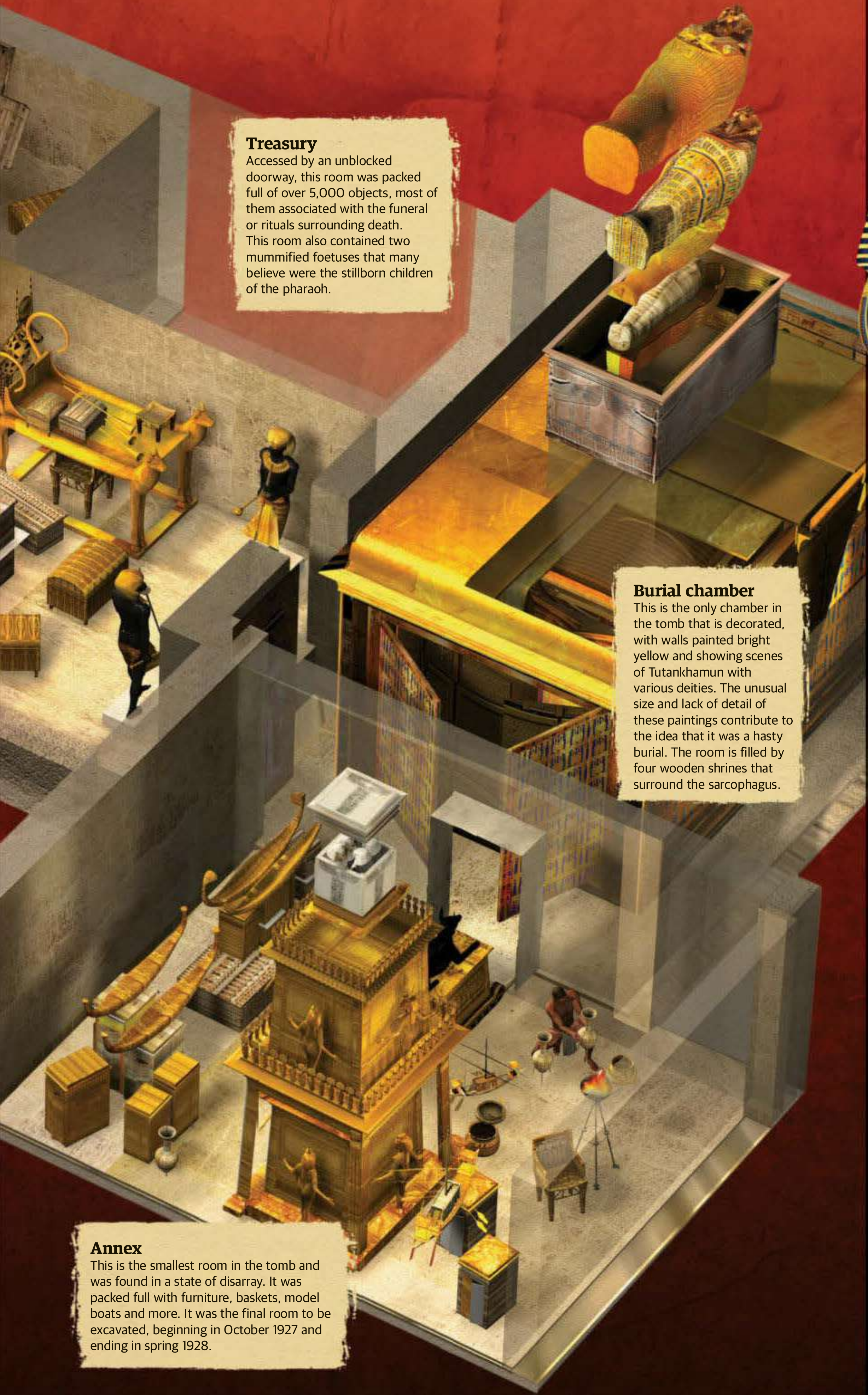
to visit the tomb. On 1 November 1922 they began to clear away the rubble and just three days later they found a step carved into the rock. Carter and his team followed the steps down and discovered a blocked and plastered doorway with a curious seal upon it. On 6 November Carter sent a telegram to his patron: "At last have made wonderful discovery in Valley a magnificent tomb with seals intact recovered same for your arrival congratulations."

Carter faced what was probably the longest wait of his life. As he awaited the arrival of Carnarvon he pondered what he could have possibly discovered. A man now bitterly accustomed to disappointment, he only allowed himself to conclude that perhaps he had found a dynasty cache. Even when the doorway was fully exposed and the name 'Tutankhamun' could be read, he reasoned that it was he or his officials who had sealed the chamber, and besides, he could see that the tomb had been tampered with by ancient robbers - it could well be empty. It was not until that fateful day, as he stood peering into the chamber by flickering candlelight that he fully understood the magnitude of his discovery - he had been right all along; it was the tomb of the elusive pharaoh.

When the doorway was finally opened it revealed exactly what Carter had described - wonderful things. The newly dubbed antechamber was packed full of an array of treasures, beautiful golden chests, grand chariots, beds carved in the shapes of animals and an abundance of other precious objects. However, Carter quickly noticed there was no coffin. But there were promising sealed doorways on the western and northern walls. For both Carter and Carnarvon the lure of the northern wall, guarded by two statues of the king himself, was too much to resist. Completely ignoring protocol and without alerting the Antiquities Service, the two men and Lady Evelyn embarked on a secret nighttime adventure into the burial chamber.

Although their curiosity had been sated, the raiders were keen to hide all evidence of their illegal exploration. They reblocked the hole they had crawled through, and even hid the modern plaster behind a suspiciously placed basket lid. It was a terribly kept secret, and their nocturnal adventure was immediately obvious to all who inspected the tomb. Luckily, with everyone swept up in the excitement of the discovery, there were no further enquiries about the strangely modern plasterwork on the ancient tomb.

On 29 November the press had gathered for the official opening of the tomb and locals had already started to sell Tutankhamun-themed Christmas cards from makeshift tables set up in the vast sandy expanse of the valley. Although eager to discover what lay within the burial chamber, Carter was dedicated to meticulously clearing



Treasury
Accessed by an unblocked doorway, this room was packed full of over 5,000 objects, most of them associated with the funeral or rituals surrounding death. This room also contained two mummified foetuses that many believe were the stillborn children of the pharaoh.

Burial chamber
This is the only chamber in the tomb that is decorated, with walls painted bright yellow and showing scenes of Tutankhamun with various deities. The unusual size and lack of detail of these paintings contribute to the idea that it was a hasty burial. The room is filled by four wooden shrines that surround the sarcophagus.

Annex
This is the smallest room in the tomb and was found in a state of disarray. It was packed full with furniture, baskets, model boats and more. It was the final room to be excavated, beginning in October 1927 and ending in spring 1928.

TUT'S TREASURES

Funeral mask
Possibly the most famous Egyptian relic ever found, this mask covered the head and shoulders of Tutankahmun's mummy. Made from solid gold and covered with precious stones, this mask is unlikely to be a true likeness, but rather an idealised portrayal of the king.

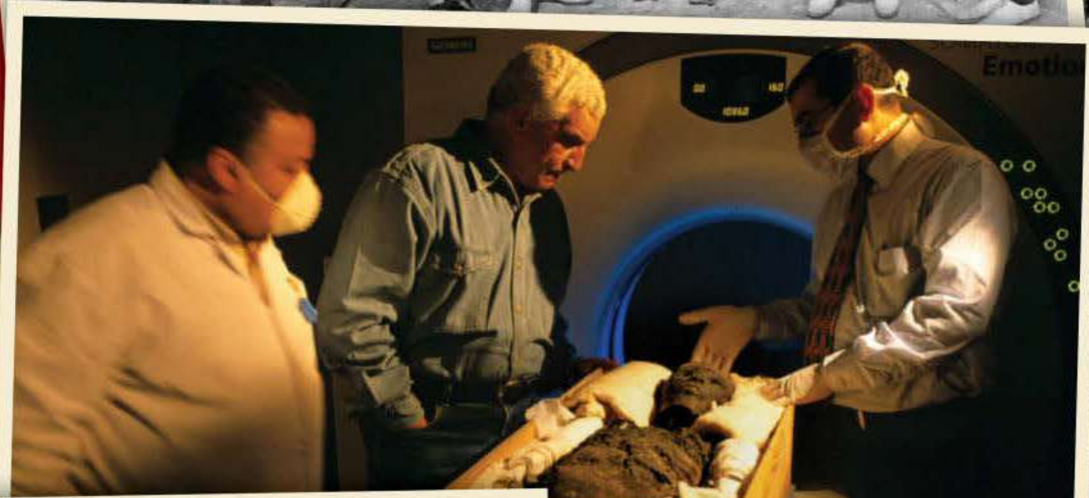
Tutankhamun's bed
This was not the only bed found in the tomb; there was even a portable fold-up bed discovered. This example was made from gilded wood and woven string. The bed rests on feline-looking legs, and the board at the end was a footboard rather than a modern-day headboard.

Throne
This throne is made out of wood covered with gold and silver, and also features coloured glass and semi-precious stones. It is carved with the names of the king and his queen, but uses both the earlier 'Aten' and later 'Amun' version, indicating it was produced early in the king's reign.

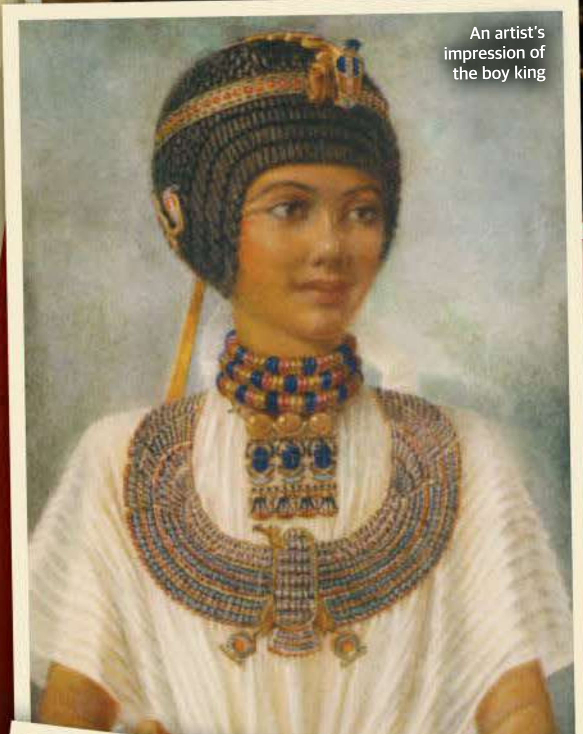
Mannequin
This is a life-sized effigy of Tutankhamun, showing his upper body and head. Found in the antechamber, this mannequin is made of wood, covered in plaster and painted.

Canopic stoppers
The canopic chest contained Tutankhamun's organs and had four compartments. Each had a stopper carved in the king's image, and contained a mini-coffin that housed the organs.

Goddess statues
The canopic chest was placed inside a wooden gilded chest. This chest was protected from all sides by statues of the Egyptian goddesses Iris, Nephthys, Neit and Slket.



Tutankhamun's mummy has been subjected to CT scans and X-rays to determine the cause of death



An artist's impression of the boy king

WHAT KILLED TUT?

The theories explaining Tutankhamun's early demise are vast. The truth remains yet another mystery of the ancient world

HE WAS MURDERED BY HIS SUCCESSOR

The presence of a piece of bone in his skull cavity led experts to believe that Tutankhamun died from a brain haemorrhage caused by a blow to the head. Recent examination has discredited this theory.

MALARIA

A DNA analysis showed malaria to be present in Tutankhamun's system, leading some to believe his weakened body was unable to fight it off. Although this can be a deadly disease, adults often develop immunity to it, so this theory is in some doubt.

A CHARIOT CRASH

Tutankhamun's body had several injuries down one side. Car-crash experts concluded that the injuries would correspond to death by a chariot crash, which shattered his ribs and pelvis. However, it was later concluded that these injuries occurred after death.

GENETIC DISEASES

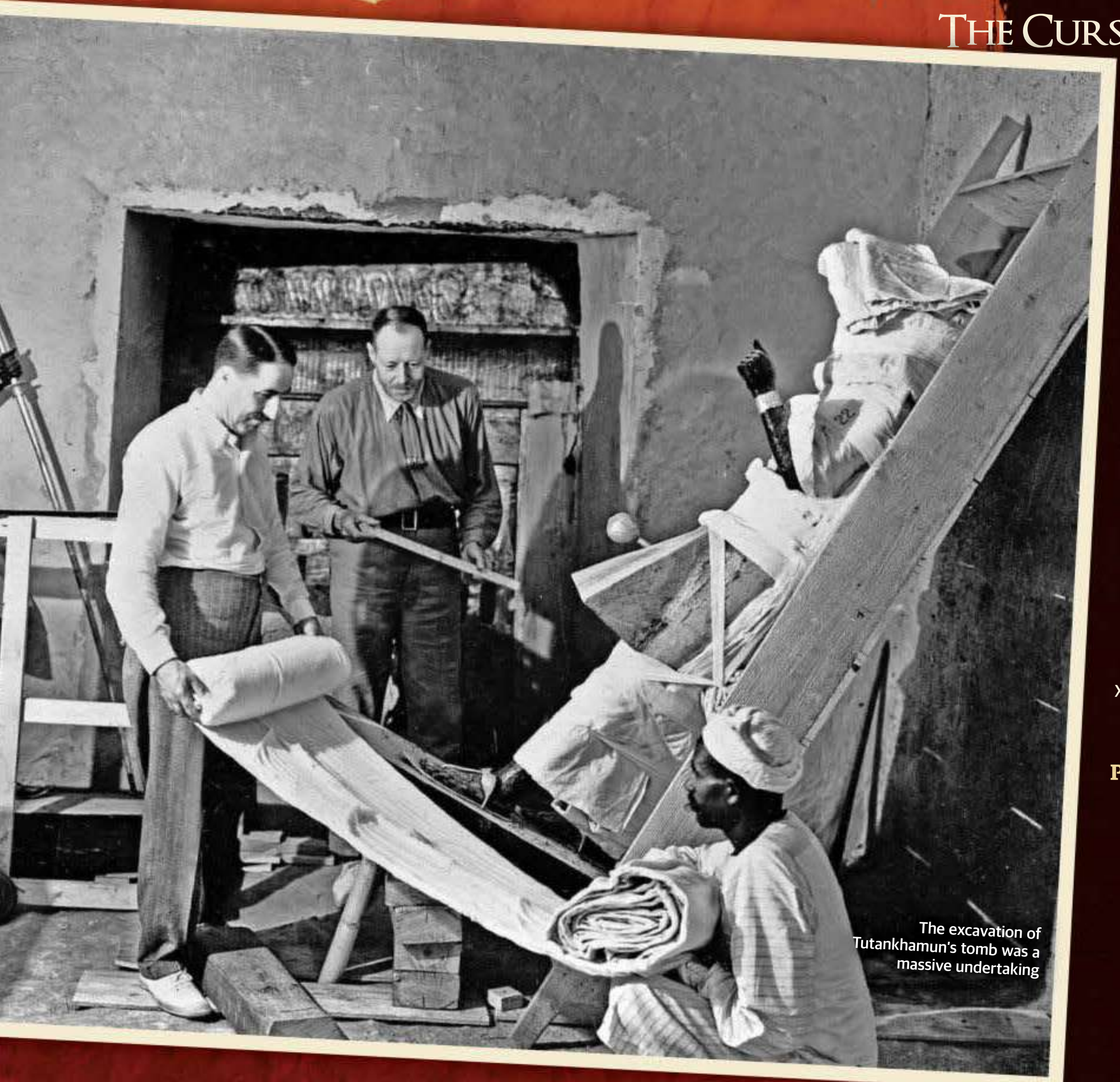
A host of genetic diseases are attributed to Tutankhamun's death, including temporal lobe epilepsy. Experts hypothesised that this epilepsy caused a fatal fall that broke his leg, which then became infected.

KILLED BY A HIPPO

The fact that Tutankhamun had several broken ribs and that his heart was not embalmed made a case for a injury to the chest as the cause of death. As hunting hippos was a pastime of Egyptian pharaohs, it gave birth to this seemingly outrageous theory.

and documenting every single item discovered in the antechamber and annex, and of course, he was already very aware of what lay beyond the northern door, for he had already seen it. It took two and a half months to complete the mammoth task. It was a nerve-wracking experience for Carter and his team, as they risked the ancient - and very delicate - artefacts crumbling to dust beneath their touch. Every single chest they uncovered had to undergo a mini excavation of the seemingly random jumble of ancient items that had been hastily stuffed into them.

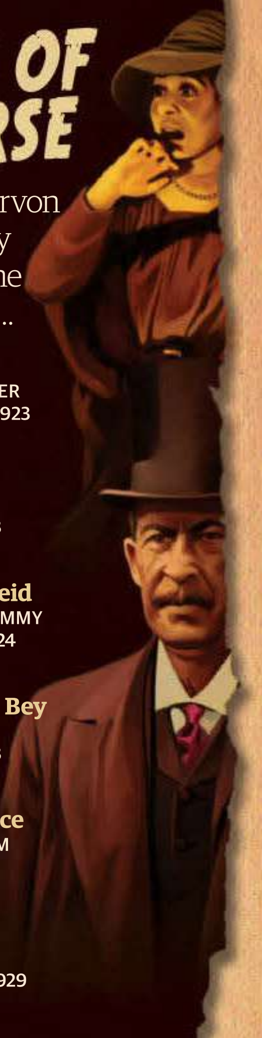
When it was finally time to officially open the burial chamber, Carnarvon gave a speech where he, as his brother described, was unusually nervous, "like a naughty schoolboy", quite obviously anxious that their nighttime raid may be discovered. Regardless, Carter breached the doorway and they were able to squeeze through three at a time. The sight that greeted them was astonishing - a great gilt shrine 2.7 metres (nine feet) high filled almost the entire chamber. It was completely overlaid with gold and undoubtedly housed the coffin of the king. Beyond what was now obviously the burial chamber, they uncovered yet another room packed with gleaming objects. The tomb seemed to hold treasure upon treasure upon treasure. It was a discovery of the sort that



The excavation of Tutankhamun's tomb was a massive undertaking

VICTIMS OF THE CURSE

It wasn't just Carnarvon who supposedly succumbed to the pharaoh's curse…



Aubrey Herbert
CARNARVON'S HALF-BROTHER
Date of death: 26 September 1923
Cause: Blood poisoning

George Jay Gould I
VISITOR TO THE TOMB
Date of death: 16 May 1923
Cause: Fever

Sir Achibald Douglas-Reid
X-RAYED TUTANKHAMUN'S MUMMY
Date of death: 15 January 1924
Cause: Unknown illness

Prince Ali Kamel Fahmy Bey
PRINCE OF EGYPT
Date of death: 10 July 1923
Cause: Shot by his wife

Arthur Cruttenden Mace
PART OF EXCAVATION TEAM
Date of death: 1928
Cause: Arsenic poisoning

Richard Bethell
CARTER'S SECRETARY
Date of death: 15 November 1929
Cause: Smothered in bed

had never been seen before and was unlikely to happen again.

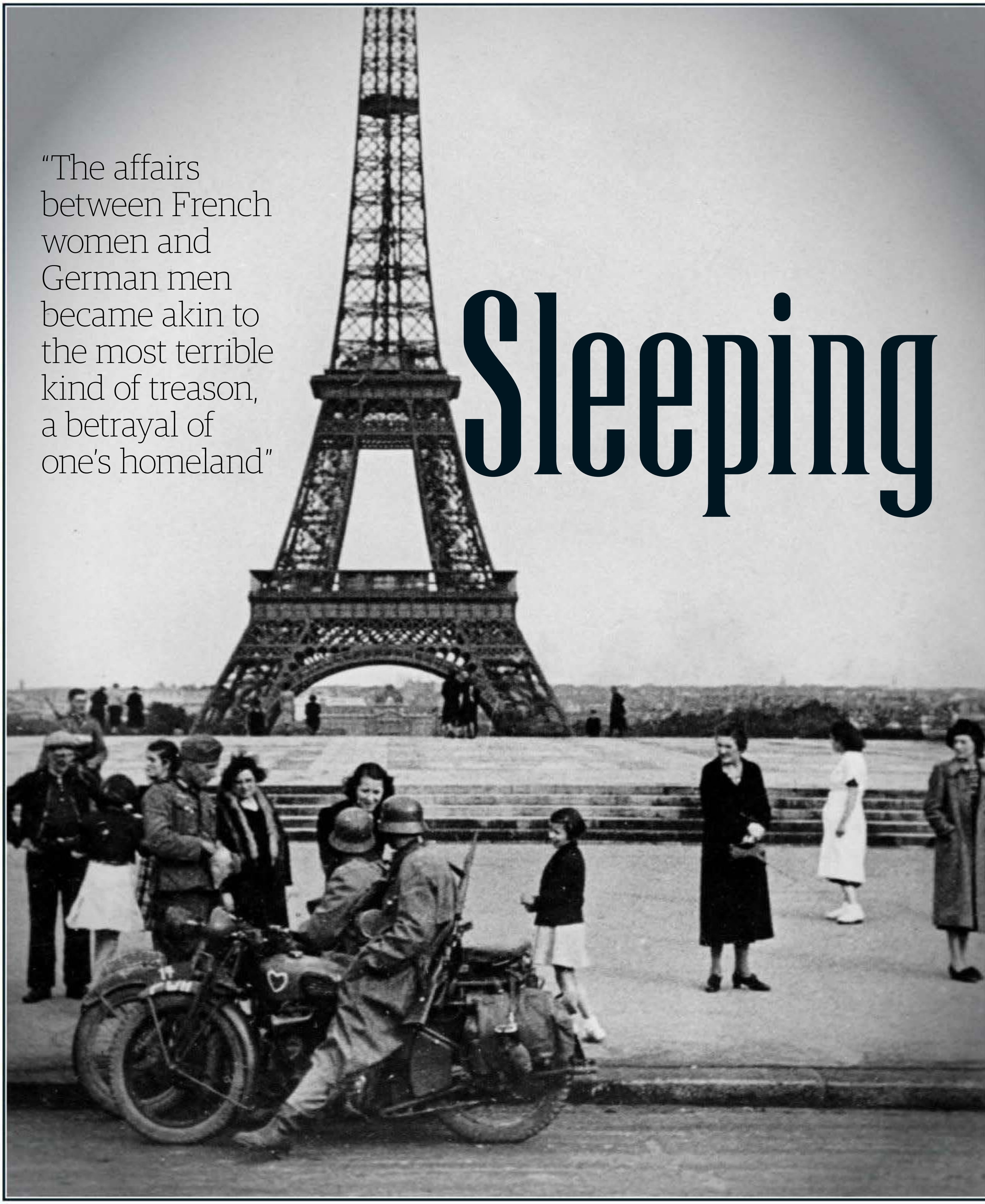
It did not take long for the British press to become consumed by this colossal discovery. News of the ancient treasures spread like wildfire and soon dignitaries and royalty from all over the world descended on the tomb, each one hoping for a private viewing. Anyone with even the slightest connection to any member of the team attempted to exploit it, but the general public and journalists had to make do with watching on from beyond the tomb's perimeter wall. However, this position in itself provided a kind of spectacle, as the crowds watched eagerly as an array of mysterious items were removed from the tomb. Every day more and more tourists poured into Luxor, and hotels even set up tents in their gardens to accommodate the unprecedented demand.

> "For both **Carter and Carnarvon** the lure of the northern wall, **guarded by two statues** of the king himself, was too much to resist"

On 5 April 1923 disaster struck – Carnarvon was dead. The source of his passing was an infected mosquito bite he had nicked with his razor, but to the public and press who had become so enthralled with the dark mysteries of Ancient Egypt there was only one explanation – the tomb was cursed. An array of 'experts' came forward, claiming in the tabloids that the Earl's death was certainly linked to his penetration and plundering of the solemn resting place of an ancient and powerful king. Numerous stories of dark and mysterious events added fuel to the gossip fire – such as Carter's yellow canary being killed by a cobra after the discovery of the tomb, and all the lights in Cairo going out the moment Carnarvon shifted his mortal coil. There were tales of an ancient script written above the entrance of the tomb: "Death comes on swift wings to him that toucheth the tomb of the Pharaoh", and to a gripped public, this curse of the mummy was very much becoming a reality.

The true – and rather more mundane – facts of the situations were, of course, ignored. Carnarvon was already ill and frail and had reached the average life expectancy of 57 at the time of his death. Cairo's electricity supply was notoriously unreliable, and no such message of ancient horrors existed. But for the press who were struggling to keep the public entertained by the slow moving events of the tomb, the human tragedy was gold. A close eye was kept on anyone vaguely associated with the excavation, and the press quickly published details of their untimely and shocking deaths. For Carter enough was enough. Time and time again he denied the existence of the curse, and said instead that "there was probably no place in the world freer from risks than the Tomb." But the public were having none of it; as far as they were concerned, the curse was very real.

Although the legend of a curse was obviously not the ideal result, Carter with his bounding fascination for all things Egyptian probably would have been delighted by the mania for Egypt that spread across the world after his discovery. Carter's treasures remained in the Cairo Museum until the 1960s when they travelled all around the world. In the most popular exhibition in its history, at the British Museum, over 1.6 million people queued for over eight hours to glimpse the ancient wonders that if not for the determination and self-belief of one man, may still lie buried today.



"The affairs between French women and German men became akin to the most terrible kind of treason, a betrayal of one's homeland"

Sleeping

with the Enemy

When the Maginot Line was broken, the German forces poured into France. This occupation, known as 'the dark years', would force the French to confront not only their enemies, but also themselves

Written by Frances White

France was never meant to fall. Its people had been assured they would be protected by one of the strongest armies in the world; strong enough, without doubt, to easily swat away the German attack. Not even Adolf Hitler himself really believed France could be defeated so easily. It had taken six weeks for the country to fall, six weeks for the Nazis to burst through the Maginot Line and swarm into France. For some there was only a dull sense of shock, but for others, who knew the Nazis dealt in discipline and death, there was mass panic. Quickly gathering whatever they could carry, thousands of refugees fled south, some in cars, others on bicycles and some on their own two feet. The government had already fled, moving from city to city to find a stable base, Paris was abandoned and fell into German hands in a matter of days.

The German occupiers did not wish to turn the French against them. Hitler admired French culture – a fondness he displayed by plundering the country's priceless artwork and shipping it to the fatherland. The Nazi regime wished to encourage collaboration with the French people by praising its history, its beautiful buildings and its culture, all the while driving a wedge between France and its closest ally, Great Britain. The Nazis wanted the world to believe the French were still living full lives and enjoying themselves, but this was an elaborate lie that masked the dark truth that had descended over the country.

The Nazis had taken more than the French people's freedom. They had taken the very food from their plates. They had taken their sons and daughters who were carted off to slave and sweat for the enemy. They had taken their neighbours, rounded up in the night and vanished from existence by the time the sun rose. They had taken their trust in each another and most devastatingly, they had taken their pride in their country, dashed onto the rocks and smashed into a thousand pieces. The battle over France had been lost, but in the hearts and minds of its civilians a very different one had just begun.

Pétain met personally with Hitler as he took over the Vichy government

Pétain was hailed as a saviour across the country when he was made prime minister

The Vichy Regime

Collaboration bred within the heart of France

On 14 June 1940, Prime Minister Paul Reynaud was forced to swallow a bitter pill. The German forces had occupied Paris; their onslaught had overwhelmed the country, and France had fallen. Reynaud suggested moving the government to the French territories in North Africa, but this was not a popular decision. General Maxime Weygand and Vice-Premier Henri-Philippe Pétain believed this would be akin to abandoning their people, and instead pushed to sign a peace agreement with their invaders. The majority agreed and Reynaud resigned. By 16 June he was replaced by Pétain.

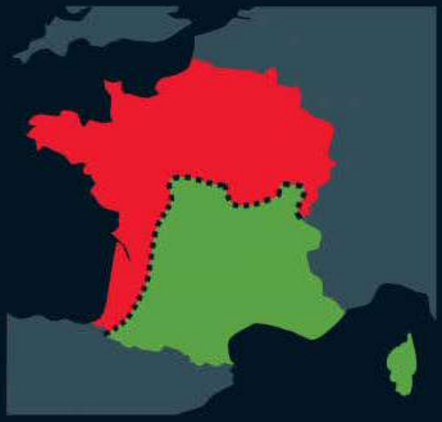
Pétain, the government had decided, was exactly the sort of person they needed to lead them through these extraordinary circumstances. Aged 84, Pétain was a hero of the First World War, he had won the Battle of Verdun, and he did not mince his words. He said the republic's democratic actions were to blame for France's humiliating defeat, and he believed dark times called for more reactionary measures. By 22 June Pétain had signed an armistice with Germany. In a twist of cruel irony, Hitler had demanded it be signed in the same train carriage that Germany had signed the 1918 armistice that ended the First World War. On that day Vichy France was born.

The Vichy regime was a nondemocratic government, which wilfully collaborated with the Germans. Through threats and intimidation, full powers were given to Pétain that enabled him to create a new constitution – one that would strip away any trace of France's pesky revolutionary past. France's national motto represented this dramatic change – and it was transformed from "Freedom, Equality, Brotherhood" to "Work, Family, Fatherland."

The Vichy government had official jurisdiction over all of France, but their real control only extended to the unoccupied zone and they had no real option but to bow to the will of the Nazi Party. The fascist policies of the Nazi Party bled into the Vichy and they voluntarily targeted Jews, communists, gypsies and other undesirables, labelling them as enemies. Internment camps, which had existed since the First World War, were used to hold Jews destined to be sent to concentration camps, anti-Semitism became a national policy, and foreigners were used as German manpower.

When US and British forces landed in North Africa, Hitler ordered his forces to occupy the previously Vichy-controlled unoccupied zone. By 12 November 1942 this operation, known as Case Anton, was complete, and the Vichy regime became a mere tool of German policy. As the Allies began to gain the upper hand, Resistance movements grew in strength and France descended into a period of civil war between the Gestapo with Vichy backing and the Resistance members. After the Allied invasion of France, the Vichy fled to Germany and attempted to set up a puppet government in Sigmaringen, but when the town was taken, what remained of the Vichy finally fell.

A nation divided



OCCUPIED ZONE
Consisting of northern and western France, this zone was placed under German control and all French authorities had to obey the German Reich.

UNOCCUPIED ZONE
This consisted of much of the southern part of France. Officially it remained an independent state, however it was placed under the control of the Vichy government, which was subject to heavy and very hands-on German influence.

DEMARCATION LINE
Also known as the Green Line, this line separated the two zones of France with numerous German control posts. One could only cross the line with an identity card or a free-movement card from the authorities, which was very difficult to obtain.

Nazi affairs

The worst betrayal of all?

In 1940 some 1.4 million Frenchmen had been taken prisoner, and with the invasion of France hundreds of thousands of German soldiers had entered the country. In a country devoid of its young male population, a number of French women became romantically involved with the occupying German soldiers. This 'horizontal collaboration' was the most severely treated and frowned-upon of all the acts committed by ordinary French people during the occupation.

For many women struggling to support children or just themselves, relationships with German men offered them a chance of survival. It is no coincidence the majority of these relationships involved working-class French women. Just like the black market and illicit dealings of ration books that had sprung out of necessity, horizontal collaboration too emerged from a need to survive, and was of benefit to both parties involved. However, while the economic deals and trades were marked down as a necessary outcome of a bad situation, the affairs between French women and German men became akin to the most terrible kind of treason, a betrayal of one's homeland.

In 1942 the birth rate in France boomed with approximately 200,000 babies born of Franco-German unions, and in certain parts of the capital, 30 per cent of births were illegitimate. The later humiliation and condemnation of these women led to a generation of children and adults who, years after liberation, were still very much feeling the backlash and effects of the French occupation.

Coco Chanel's relationship with a German officer during the occupation caused worldwide controversy

Shortages

With trade halted, the French people starved

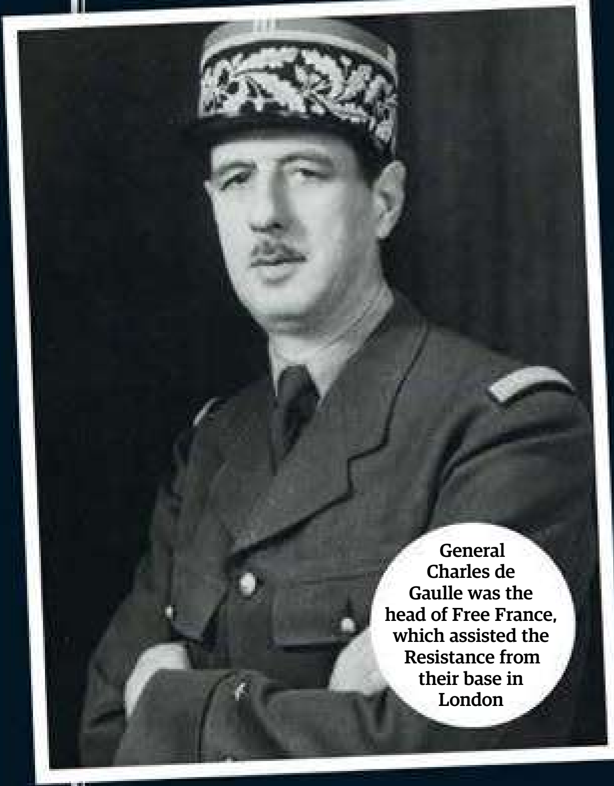
From the very beginning of the occupation, France suffered from horrific shortages. This was mostly owed to the agreement signed in the armistice that France would pay for the 300,000-strong occupying German army, which translated to 20 million Reichmarks per day. The Allied invasion of North Africa had also cut off vital trade roots so minimal imports made their way to the country, and French production was also at an all-time low – in short, the people of France were starving.

A rationing system was put in place in order to stretch the limited food supply, but with Germany taking 80 per cent of the French food production, supply could not meet the very limited rationing demand required. The official ration diet provided under 1,300 calories, compared to 2,500 prior to the war, and the lack of produce drove people to pursue other methods of getting food. This led to an double black market – 'general' and 'marche amical', between friends and relatives – between struggling farmers and the hungry city population. Another black market that dealt in counterfeit ration tickets also formed.

Meat, potatoes and bread were constantly under-supplied, petrol and fuel was nonexistent and desperate citizens were forced to eat unusual meals to stay alive. Cats, pigeons and guinea pigs were eaten in place of conventional meat, while liquorice and boiled pumpkins replaced sugar. Although ingenuity could be used in part to combat hunger, the immense coal shortage was far more crippling to the nation. Rather than fuelling contempt for the occupiers, the shortages bred tension and paranoia. All over the country people spied each other's supplies and accusations flew. A housewife would accuse her next-door neighbour of being a spy, anonymous letters would claim wealthy citizens were spreading English propaganda, and one German officer said, "if we'd taken them all seriously, everyone in the region would be in prison."

What did it cost?

	GOVERNMENT	MARCHE AMICAL	BLACK MARKET
Butter (per kg)	43 FRANCS	69 FRANCS	107 FRANCS
A Dozen Eggs	24 FRANCS	53 FRANCS	75 FRANCS
Rabbit	24 FRANCS	53 FRANCS	75 FRANCS



General Charles de Gaulle was the head of Free France, which assisted the Resistance from their base in London

The Resistance

Not everyone surrendered to the Nazis...

If the Vichy regime represented the shame and guilt of French collaboration with the Nazis, then the Resistance was the opposite. From academics to priests, liberals to communists, the rich elite to the poorest peasant, the French Resistance was comprised of people from every level of society.

The concept of the Resistance is an umbrella term for a wide variety of anti-German resistance groups, some of which took direct orders from the secret British espionage group, the Special Operations Executive, communist groups, regional groups and many more. Although the number of members in the unoccupied South was initially low, as the Vichy government employed more and more brutal and violent measures the membership swelled. By 1941 the Resistance movement became an organised force and the Germans were starting to take notice. As retribution for Resistance activities they handed out collective punishment that struck at all of French society, regardless of whether they were Resistance members or not.

In order to quell the rebellious spirit, the German regime would often take thousands of hostages and shoot a number of them corresponding to the severity of the crime committed by the Resistance. The Vichy responded by forming the Milice, a military group that hunted down Resistance members and submitted them to torture and execution; but the Resistance, it seemed, was difficult to kill. By 1944 there were approximately 100,000 members in various Resistance groups; just a year before there had only been 40,000.

Clandestine Press

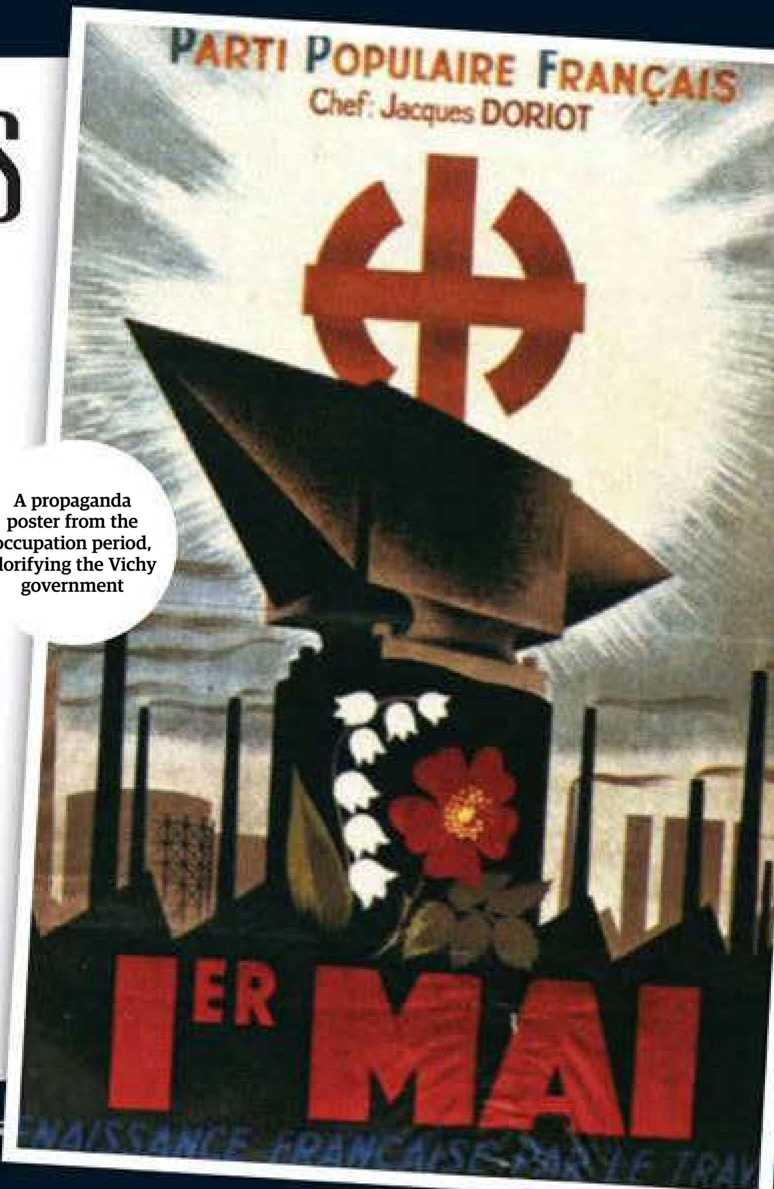
A weapon mightier than the sword

From towering posters that covered the buildings in major cities, to classrooms where children saluted the portraits of Philippe Pétain that adorned the walls, German propaganda was impossible to ignore. For many Resistance members this barrage of propaganda was the first target to attack, and their weapon? Illegal clandestine press material.

This was not easy, as purchase of all the materials needed to print such publications – paper, ink and stencils – was prohibited. Not to mention the ability to actually print them relied on the sympathies of print-shop workers who allowed the use of them at night. But the Resistance overcame these obstacles and printed around 300,000 copies of underground publications, which were passed around between 2 million readers.

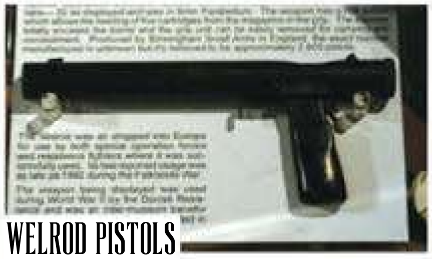
There was an array of titles designed for specific professionals, such as *La Terre*, which instructed farmers how to deliver food to Resistance members, publications for doctors urging them to only send collaborators to forced-labour camps, and even guides intended for railroad workers detailing how to sabotage enemy transport lines. However, with a circulation of 450,000, *Défense De La France* was the most read of the clandestine press. The newspaper printed shocking images of the cruelty carried out by Third Reich.

It wasn't just newspapers that were used to resist Nazi propaganda. The Nazis and Vichy had censored and banned countless books, so underground publishing house *Les Editions De Minuit* was set up. From 1941 until the liberation it managed to distribute a number of texts written by Resistance writers, such as *Le Silence De La Mer*, which told the story of a man and his niece who best their German occupiers in a game of mental resistance, and it quickly became an inspiring symbol for the freedom fighters.



A propaganda poster from the occupation period, glorifying the Vichy government

Airdrop supplies



WELROD PISTOLS
This bolt-action pistol was specially created by Britain for use by irregular forces and resistance groups on mainland Europe. Each gun featured none or minimal markings indicating its origin, and was designed with a suppressor so it could be used in covert operations.

PENCIL DETONATORS
Also known as 'time pencils', these were time fuses that would be connected to a detonator. These small, thin fuses were designed to set off a detonator in a set amount of time from anywhere between ten minutes and 24 hours.

RADIO EQUIPMENT
Radio equipment and wireless radios were also given to the French Resistance from the British SOE, who often parachuted in with the sets. This would enable radio communication between the two forces.

STEN GUN
This gun has been widely used throughout many wars, but originated during WWII. It was particularly suited for use by the Resistance as it had a simple design and was very cheap to produce.

Intelligence

Britain's alliance of mutual gain

The relationship between the French Resistance and Britain was of vital importance. In 1944 there were 60 intelligence cells whose sole task was to collect information. While the British would keep the Resistance supplied with weapons, supplies and even trained agents via airdrop, the Resistance would feed intelligence to their allies. The various Resistance groups built up an array of intelligence networks and obtained a host of valuable information, such as the building of new German defences and German troop movements. This allowed the British to plan their attacks accordingly, which resulted in fewer lives lost.

The BRCA was the leading intelligence service, and comprised of members of Free France, the French government in exile who set up a base of operations in London. The BRCA and British intelligence groups would often engage in friendly competitions to gather the most valuable information from the French Resistance. Radio transmission would be the most common way to relay the information gathered, and this reached a peak in 1944 shortly before the Allied landings in Normandy. In May alone there were 3,700 reports radioed in concerning information about the German fortifications and movements.

Although these radio reports aided the Allies, performing the job of a radio officer in occupied France was incredibly dangerous as they were often located by the Germans. With precious few trained in the art, and even those who were often making some disastrous mistakes, the average life expectancy of a radio operator was approximately six months.

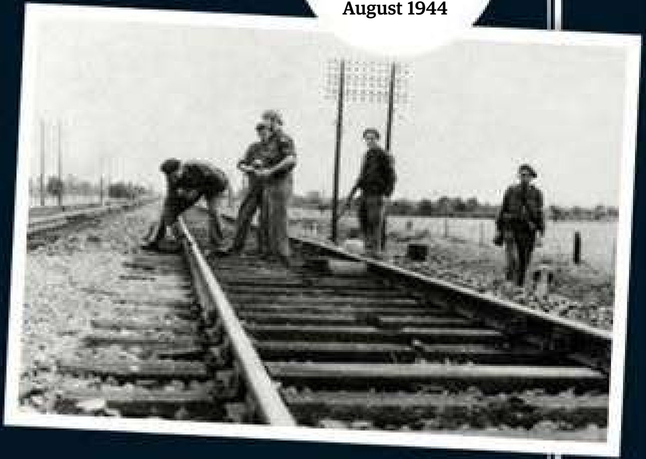
Guerilla warfare

Sabotage by any means

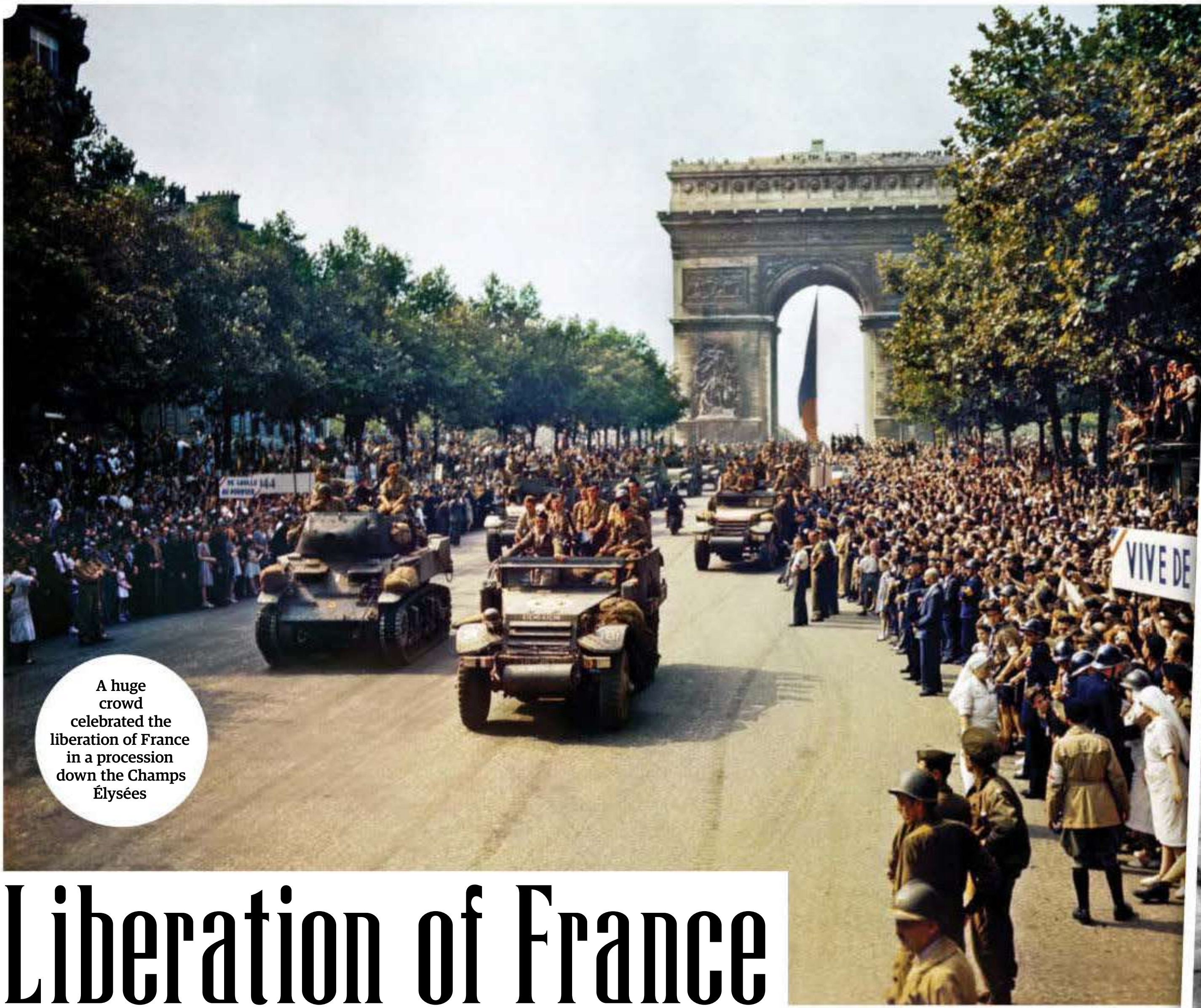
Far from simply being a secretive spy operation, handing out illegal newspapers in shaded alleys, the French Resistance also engaged actively in a variety of sabotage missions. For some Resistance members this was as simple as ruining the machinery they produced for the Germans but other missions were much more explosive. Resistance groups set up laboratories to manufacture explosives, stole dynamite from Germans and also received explosive supplies from the BSOE. Many of these explosives would be used on factories in France, and 150 of the most successful factory sabotages used the equivalent explosive force of a bombload of just one mosquito plane.

The favourite targets of sabotage were railway tracks, where removing a bolt could be just as damaging as planting explosives. Derailment became the preferred method of sabotage as it limited civilian casualties and was more discreet. Between April and May in 1944 the Resistance destroyed 1,800 railway engines, severely limiting the degree that German equipment could be transported around France.

Spurred on by the invasion of the Soviet Union in 1941, many communist Resistance groups directly targeted German forces and often engaged them head-on in French cities. There were a number of assassinations performed against German personnel by three-man teams. One person would serve as the point man and identify the target, another would act as distraction, and the third would assassinate the officer. Using speed and surprise, the Resistance members were able to eliminate a number of Nazis, but these assassinations had dangerous repercussions, and hostages were often executed in retaliation. Toward the end of the war the attacks became much more organised and comprised of ten to 15 fighters and the use of grenades.



French Resistance fighters sabotaging railway tracks in Saone-et-Loire in August 1944



A huge crowd celebrated the liberation of France in a procession down the Champs Élysées

Liberation of France

As the Allies hesitated to attack Paris, the people themselves rose up

It was too dangerous to liberate Paris. Too risky. That was the official line. The war had proved time and time again that street fighting in large cities only led to inflated death tolls; the Allies only needed to look to the widespread destruction that occurred in Stalingrad to confirm their doubts. The city didn't have much strategic value, and the plan was to completely bypass the capital and focus on the German forces that were retreating toward the Rhine. Paris would have to wait.

The Parisians, however, did not agree. The speed and success of the Allies' advance toward Germany had renewed within them something that seemed lost very long ago - hope. For the citizens it was now only a matter of time until their freedom was returned to them, and the flame of rebellion was well and truly lit. The French Resistance members emerged from their secret hiding places; police, postal workers and metro workers went on strike and within four days the city was gripped by a sudden and dramatic uprising.

The people who had bowed their heads and obeyed for four years finally stood up and challenged the Germans who ruled over them, there were widespread attacks, the streets were barricaded and havoc reigned supreme. The historic city was transformed into a battleground as trucks were painted with camouflage and trenches were dug into the pavement. For Hitler this was all the motivation he needed to give up Paris, but not in the way the Allies wished. He ordered his military commander, General Dietrich von Choltitz, to destroy the city; the bridges were mined and destruction was imminent. But Choltitz hesitated; he knew the loss of the city was almost certain and this delay saved Paris from utter destruction.

General Charles de Gaulle threatened that if the Allies did not attempt to take the city, he would send his own forces and attack it himself. He urged Eisenhower to send Leclerc, general of the French 2nd Armoured Division, to Paris. But Leclerc, who had been waiting a little too long for commands, had had enough. Directly disobeying his direct superior, Leclerc gathered ten tanks and armoured cars with 150 men and advanced toward the city. Eisenhower, realising Leclerc had made up his mind, ordered American units to assist.

A member of the Resistance group French Forces of the Interior – FFI – posing with his rifle

The people of Paris were so overjoyed to witness Allied soldiers streaming into the city that they actually blocked the advance of the troops. The people were celebrating their freedom, but it hadn't been claimed yet. There were still pockets of intense, sporadic fighting. The last remaining Germans shot at the advancing armies from Paris's university towers and even from Notre Dame itself, but they were soon overwhelmed by their enemies. On the morning of 24 August 1944 the bells of Notre Dame were ringing, pealing out over the city as they had for hundreds of years before. The next day Choltitz's headquarters were captured and he was taken prisoner. 1,483 Parisians had paid for it with their lives but the heart of France, Paris, was finally free.

Épuration

France wanted one thing: revenge

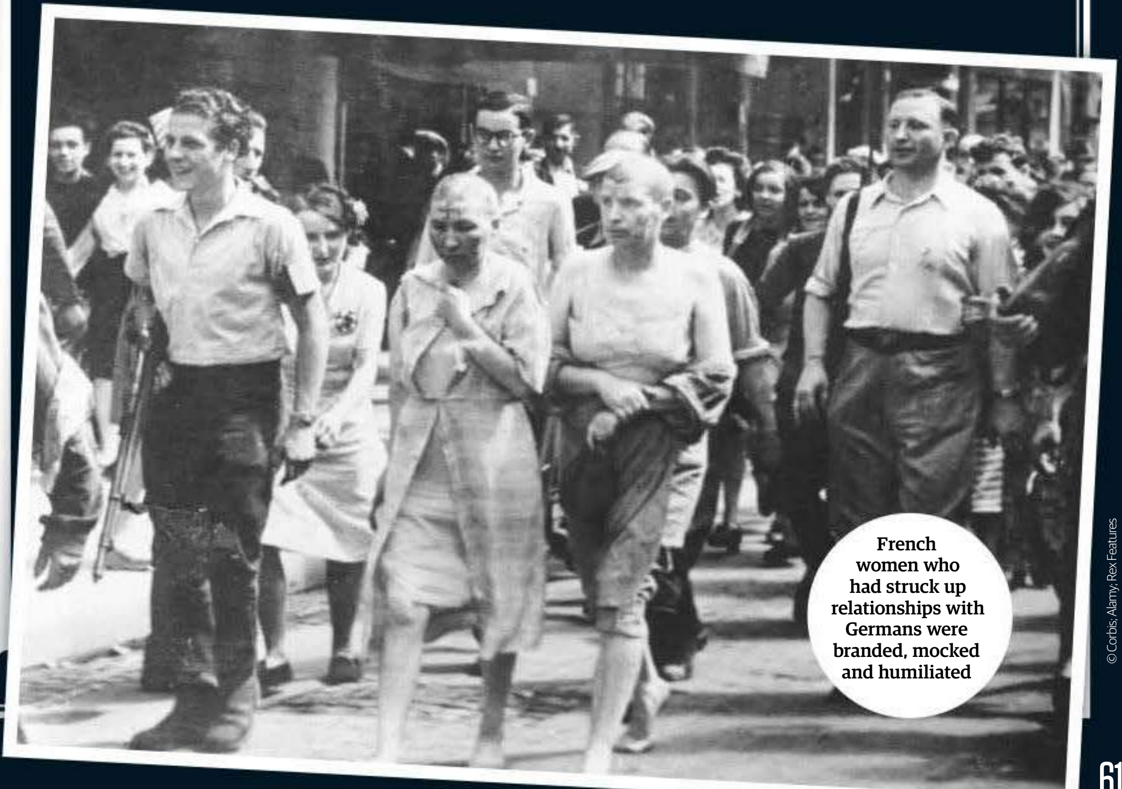
Although France was liberated, it was still a broken and fractured land struggling to redefine itself. Thousands were dead, homes were destroyed, the gap between the city and countryside was more gaping than ever and among the population were those who let it all happen. France was looking for someone, anyone to blame, and there were plenty to choose from.

A wave of executions and a thirst for revenge swept over the country. Anyone at all who was suspected of collaborating with the Germans was punished. This even extended to ordinary women who had engaged in romantic affairs with German soldiers. These women were dragged out in front of crowds, had their heads shaved and were paraded through the streets on the back of a lorry and marked with lipstick or painted swastikas.

Black-market traders were branded as war profiteers, and thousands of people were executed without a trial in a brutal period known as the wild purge. However, the provisional government was quick to re-establish proper order and began trying people in court. Known as épuration légale, or legal purge, this phase began in 1944 and lasted until 1949 with about 300,000 cases of collaboration investigated. The intent behind these trials was to hit at the highest levels of the Vichy government and remove criminals and traitors from office. Of the 300,000 people investigated, about 180,000 of the cases were closed without any formal accusations. However, the highest members of the Vichy government were tried at the specially formed high court of justice. Between 1944 and 1951 6,763 people were sentenced to death for their offences. However, only 791 of these executions were actually carried out, and it was much more common for those deemed guilty to be stripped of their civil rights, known as 'national degradation.'

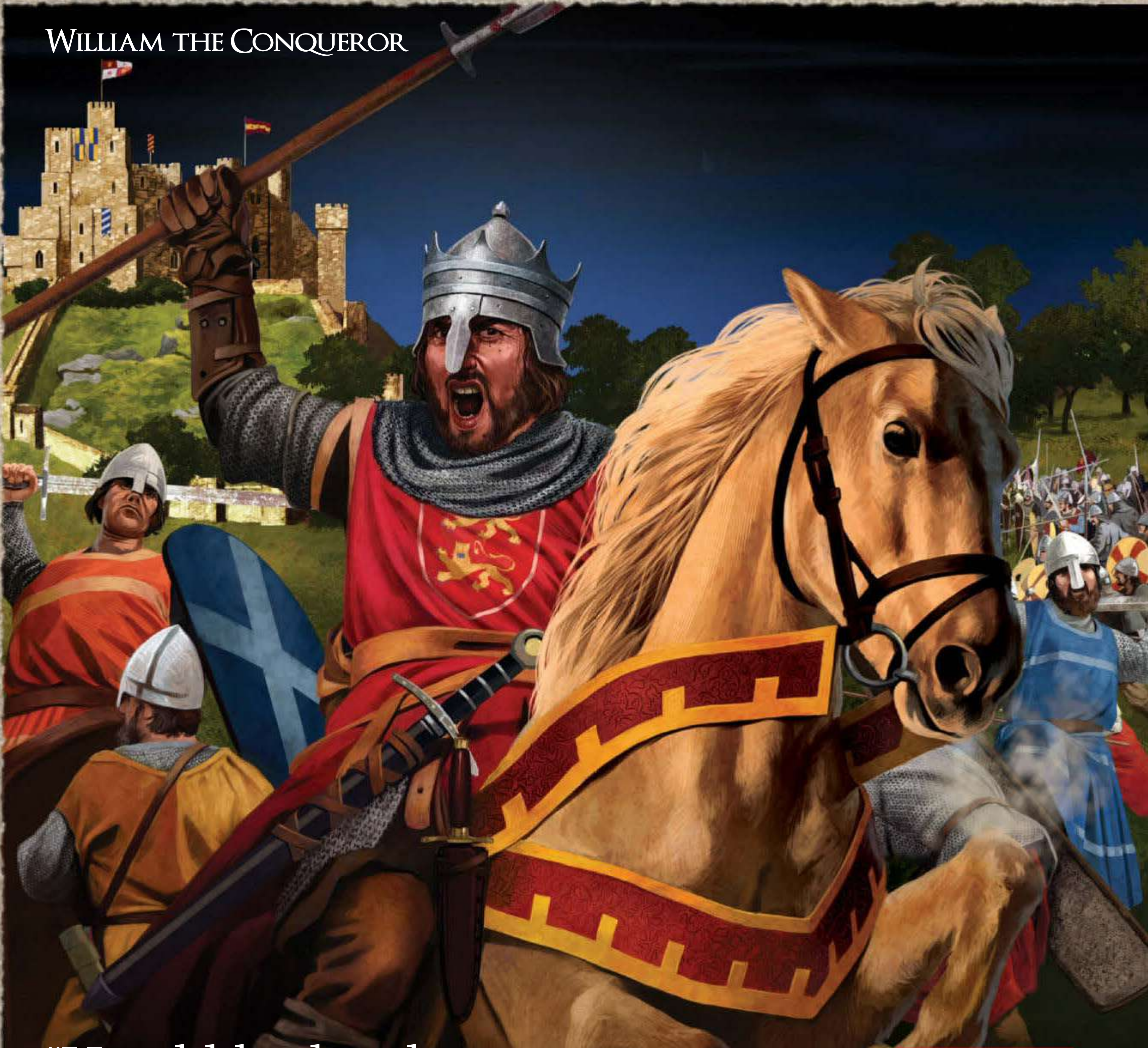
Rewriting the war

When Charles de Gaulle arrived in liberated Paris he gave one of the most famous speeches of his career, his voice heard worldwide: "Paris is liberated! Liberated by itself, liberated by its people with the help of the French armies, with the support and the help of all France, of the France that fights, of the only France, of the real France, of the eternal France!" The idea the French Resistance represented the 'true France' became so ingrained in the French consciousness that it's now known as the Gaullist Resistance Myth. Although it's impossible to not salute the bravery of those who stood against their invaders, most of the French population either collaborated with or simply tried to get on with their normal lives in the face of terror. Liberty-loving French people had allowed their neighbours to be led away to die and even more had bowed their head and obeyed their German occupiers without question. The apathy that had allowed the Vichy regime to flourish has only recently been acknowledged, and, like Germany, France has been forced to confront its true past.



French women who had struck up relationships with Germans were branded, mocked and humiliated

© Corbis; Alamy; Rex Features



> “Harold had stolen what did not belong to him, so as the rightful heir, the duke would do whatever it took to claim what was his”

ERICH B ANDERSON

Author Bio

Erich B Anderson is an historian specialising in warfare of the ancient and medieval world. He has written for *History Today, Medieval Warfare* and *History Magazine*.

THE TYRANT KING

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR

How incredible battlefield courage and brutal treatment of his enemies led the bastard of Normandy to become king of England

Written by **Erich B Anderson** Illustration by **Joe Cummings**

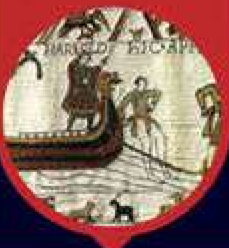
On 5 January 1066, King Edward the Confessor of England passed away without a true heir. Upon his deathbed, the dying ruler had bequeathed his throne to the most powerful man in the kingdom, Harold Godwinson, Earl of Wessex. The day after the king's death, Harold received the acceptance of the English magnates in London and was crowned. When word travelled across the Channel to the mainland and reached one of the most powerful nobles of northern France, he flew into a rage. William, Duke of Normandy, believed he was next in the line of succession to the English throne. Harold had stolen what did not belong to him, so as the rightful heir, the duke would do whatever it took to claim what was his; thus, he would become William the Conqueror.

40 years earlier in 1026, Count Robert of the Hiémois, William's father, looked out the window of his room at Falaise Castle to see a young woman below walking alongside the River Ante. Struck by her beauty, the count ordered his servants to bring the maiden to his bedroom that night. Her name was Herleva, the daughter of a lower-class tanner. Even if the stories were true that the count fell deeply in love with her, Herleva never became more than a concubine to Robert.

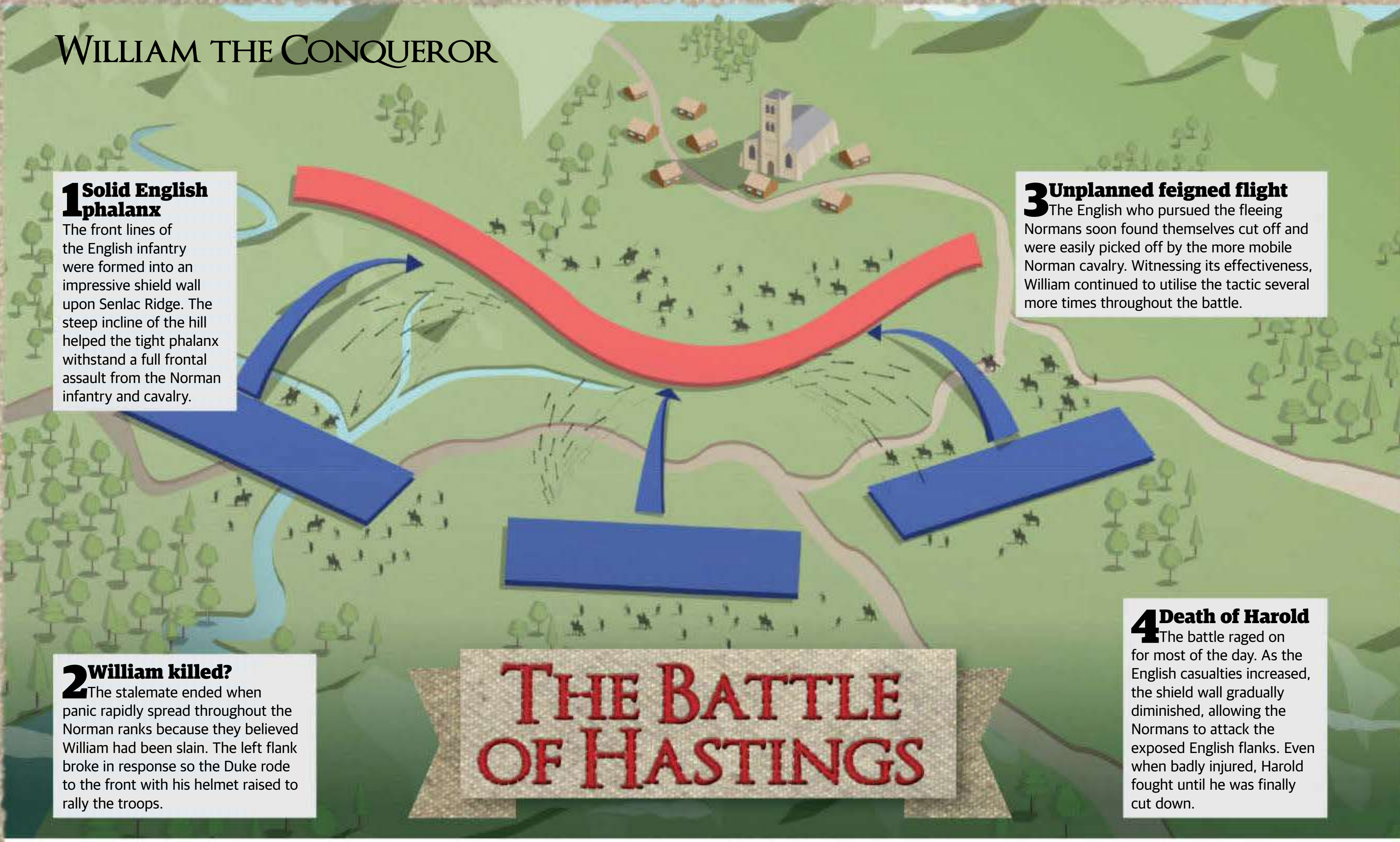
However, their relationship became much more complicated the following year on 5 August when Duke Richard III of Normandy suddenly became ill and died. As Richard's younger brother, Robert acted quickly to seize the duchy. With the support of several powerful Norman magnates, it did not take long before he became Duke Robert I. Around the same time, Herleva found out she was with child. By the end of 1028, William, the bastard son of the new duke, was born. Since Herleva was a commoner, Robert could not marry his mistress. Therefore, the duke did not immediately recognise his son, so William spent his first years at his mother's home in Guibray. Although still unwilling to make Herleva his wife, Robert eventually gave her proper respect by arranging her marriage to minor noble Herluin de Conteville. She was given even more honour when her son was proclaimed as the duke's legitimate heir; yet, this also meant that William was separated from his mother at a very young age and brought to live with his father at the castle of Falaise.

Harold is captured in France

Harold Godwinson sails to Normandy, but is captured by Count Guy of Ponthieu, who brings him to the castle of Beaurain.



At the age of seven, William endured another traumatic experience when his father died while on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem in 1035. Luckily for William, Robert cleverly took the precaution to have his nobles accept his son as the ducal heir to Normandy before he left on his journey. Yet the latest duke was still deprived of his parents for the most part, with little contact with his mother, which would have left a major impression upon his childhood. Robert also appointed several close relatives, trusted advisors and loyal companions to take care of William and run the kingdom in his absence. These men, such as William's great uncle Robert, the Archbishop of Rouen, gladly fulfilled their roles and when it became clear that Duke Robert was never going to return, they continued to do so until William came of age.



THE BATTLE OF HASTINGS

1 Solid English phalanx

The front lines of the English infantry were formed into an impressive shield wall upon Senlac Ridge. The steep incline of the hill helped the tight phalanx withstand a full frontal assault from the Norman infantry and cavalry.

2 William killed?

The stalemate ended when panic rapidly spread throughout the Norman ranks because they believed William had been slain. The left flank broke in response so the Duke rode to the front with his helmet raised to rally the troops.

3 Unplanned feigned flight

The English who pursued the fleeing Normans soon found themselves cut off and were easily picked off by the more mobile Norman cavalry. Witnessing its effectiveness, William continued to utilise the tactic several more times throughout the battle.

4 Death of Harold

The battle raged on for most of the day. As the English casualties increased, the shield wall gradually diminished, allowing the Normans to attack the exposed English flanks. Even when badly injured, Harold fought until he was finally cut down.

Yet it was surprising that Duke William survived his adolescence. Archbishop Robert managed to effectively rule the dukedom until his death in 1037. Afterward, Normandy devolved into anarchy as the aristocracy exploited the minority of the duke to carry out blood feuds with rival families, increase their lands or even plot to remove William to claim the duchy as their own. Many of the latter group were members of the duke's own family, known as Richardides for their descent from the Norman Duke Richard I. Because of this ancestry, several of the Richardides believed their claim to the ducal throne was much greater than that of 'William the Bastard'.

As William matured, he was surrounded by violence as several of his guardians were murdered. In late-May 1042, the duke slept in the castle of Vaudreuil. To protect the duke, William's steward, Osbern, lay beside him. Neither of them woke as an assassin crept into the room and stood over their bed. William woke to find the throat of his guardian slit open. As the young duke grew accustomed to the deaths of those closest to him, he himself managed to survive unharmed.

In 1046 and 1047, William faced the greatest threat to his life yet as the Richardides carried out a full-blown rebellion. However, the young duke acted quickly and effectively. William not only gathered his loyal vassals, but also reached out to his lord, King Henry I of France, and appealed for his help. Before long, William and Henry gathered a large enough force to confront the rebel army. At the Battle of Val-ès-Dunes in 1047, the King of France crushed the Norman dissidents, but William would continue to suppress minor revolts for the next three years.

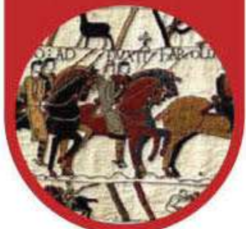
By the early-1050s, William was in his twenties and had not required the supervision of a regent for some time. Free to act with full ducal authority, William quelled the rebellions throughout Normandy and then began to focus on his borders. This brought him into conflict not only with the formidable count of Anjou, Geoffrey II Martel, but also with King Henry, who began to fear the growing power of the young duke. Throughout the violent clashes William participated in at home and abroad, the duke quickly began to build a reputation as a fierce warrior capable of leading rapid assaults and laying effective sieges. In addition, tales of the brutality inflicted on those who crossed him spread terror among his enemies.

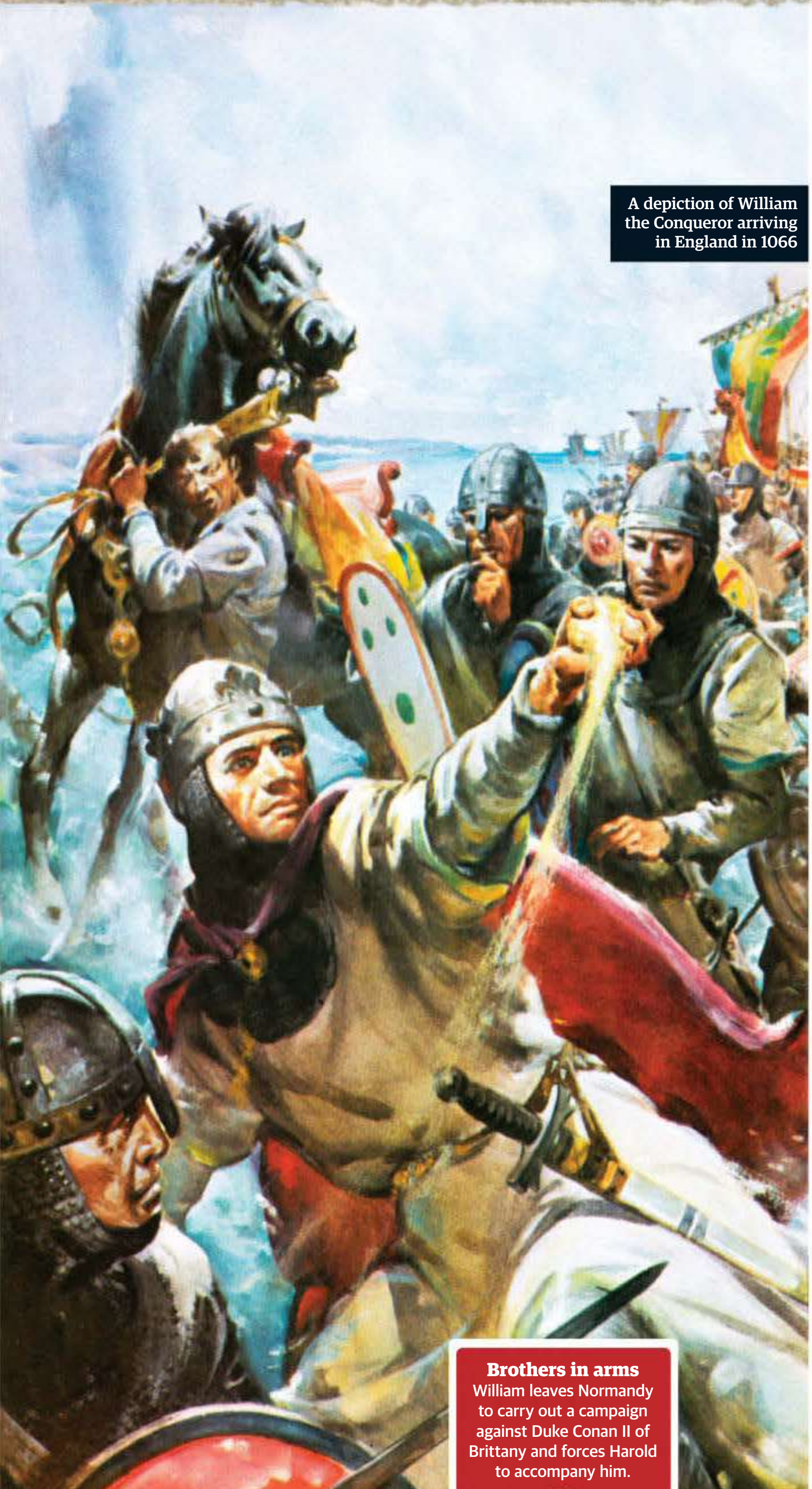
One of the most horrific instances of William's vengeance took place at Alençon in 1052. After his failed surprise assault on the town, the defenders on the wall yelled down insults about his illegitimate birth and beat animal skins with sticks to mock the fact his grandfather was a tanner. Once he managed to break into the town, William captured 36 of the men and punished them by ordering for all of their feet and hands to be severed off. For the rest of his reign, William continued to order similar mutilations carried out on his worst enemies, however, his favoured punishment was imprisonment for several years; many times even for life.

Although nothing can excuse the terrible actions of the duke, his bravery in war and deep devotion to his close friends and family allowed him to attract numerous loyal followers. When his younger half-brothers, the sons of his mother, reached the proper age, William gave them land and prestigious titles. Odo became the bishop of Bayeux, while Robert was made the count of Mortain. Both men became staunch supporters of William and, together with other trustworthy lieutenants like Roger II of Montgomery and William FitzOsbern, they formed a tight-knit group around the duke who helped him greatly to achieve his goals. Yet the most important relationship of the duke was with his wife Matilda, daughter of Count Baldwin V of Flanders. At first,

The prisoner

When William demands Count Guy hand over Harold into his custody, the count obeys him and delivers the English noble to Castle Eu.





A depiction of William the Conqueror arriving in England in 1066

CONTENDERS FOR THE THRONE

Harold Godwinson

EARL OF WESSEX

Harold was a powerful English magnate. He was present while Edward lay on his deathbed and bequeathed his throne to Harold. The Witan of Anglo-Saxon nobles accepted his coronation.

William

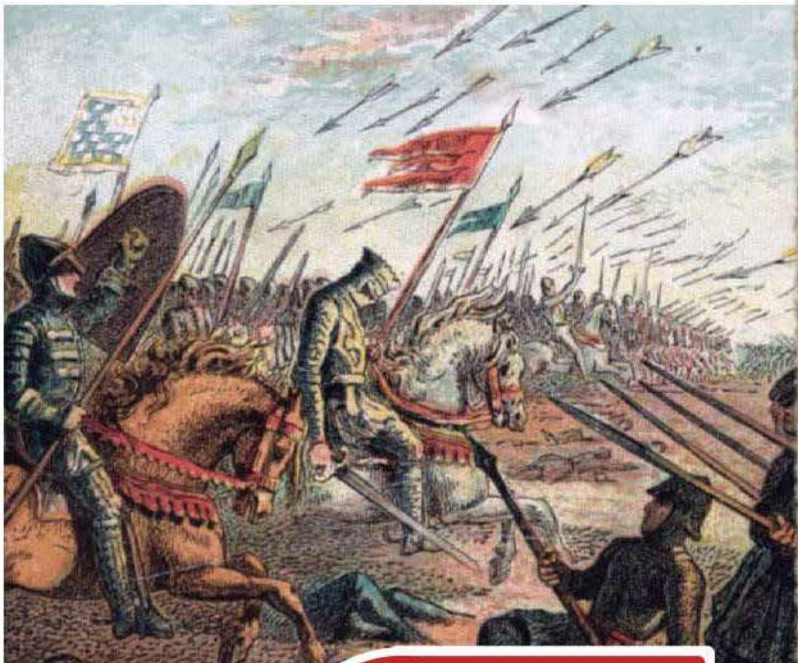
DUKE OF NORMANDY

Before Edward the Confessor became king in 1042, he was forced to live in exile at the court of the dukes of Normandy. To show his appreciation, Edward supposedly promised to leave the throne to William.

Harald Hardrada

KING OF NORWAY

The Norwegian king had the weakest claim and was merely attempting to exploit a great opportunity to further his wealth and prestige through the conquest of prosperous England.



The Battle of Hastings proved pivotal for William the Conqueror

Brothers in arms

William leaves Normandy to carry out a campaign against Duke Conan II of Brittany and forces Harold to accompany him.

The oath

Back in Normandy, Harold swears an oath to uphold William's claim to the English throne over holy relics in Bayeux, most likely under duress.

VENIT NUNTIUS
GELMUM

6 WAYS WILLIAM CHANGED EUROPE

1 The conquest of England strengthened the bond between the British Isles and the mainland considerably, especially in religious institutions.

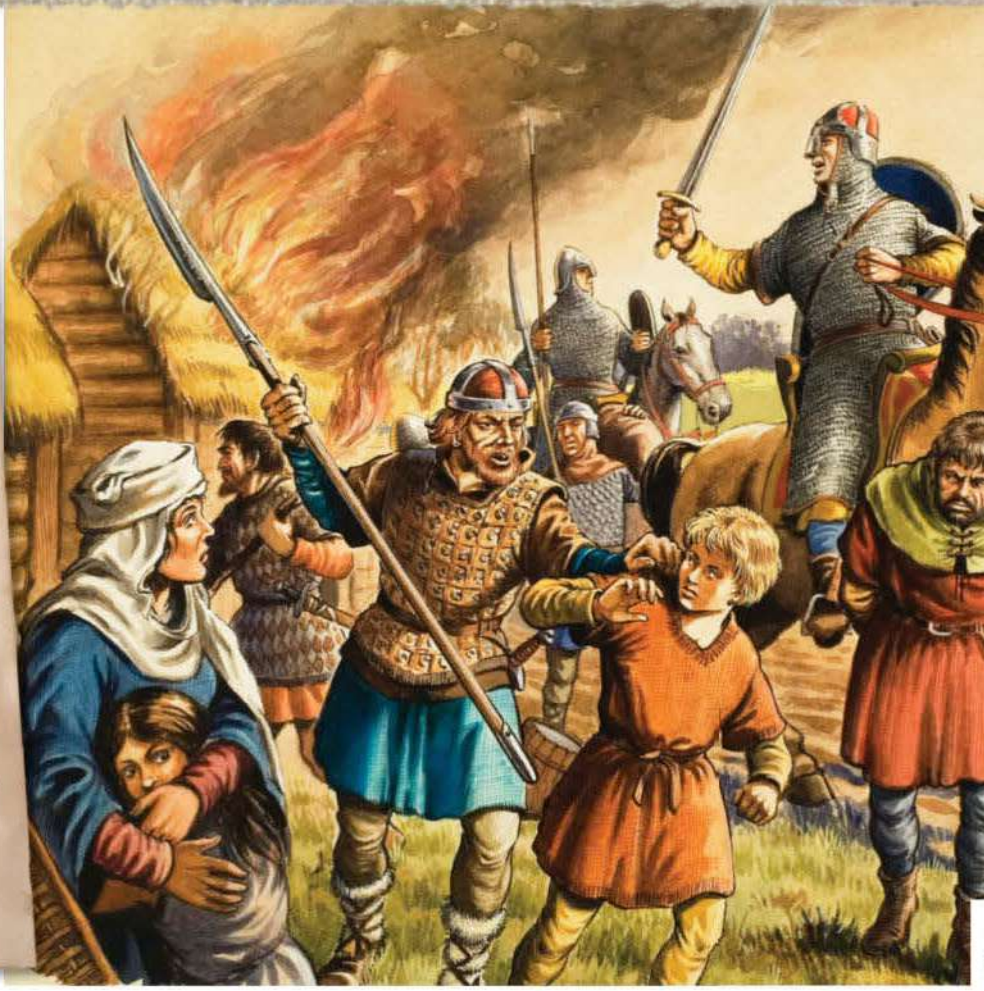
2 The effectiveness of knights at the Battle of Hastings and the domination by Norman armies led to an increased use of cavalry in England.

3 William introduced the English to the advanced continental castles by constructing many of his own to help his army occupy the country.

4 William's gradual but effective purge of nearly all Anglo-Saxon secular and lay magnates led to an almost entirely Norman aristocracy in England.

5 The Norman process of rebuilding the religious structures of England created a unique Anglo-Norman style for most local churches.

6 In his many conflicts with the papacy, William successfully defended the rights of Norman dukes to select their own bishops.



the union was a mere strategic alliance with one of the most powerful magnates of northern France. However, over time the couple fell deeply in love. William remained completely devoted to her for the rest of his life and even trusted her with some of the most important positions in his lands.

The increasing power of Duke William led to the joint invasion of Normandy by his two major rivals, Count Geoffrey and King Henry, in 1053. Divided in two, the invasion forces failed utterly as one army was defeated at Mortemer and the other retreated in response. The rivals made another attempt in 1057, but William crushed the allied army at the Battle of Varaville. Within a few years the campaigns ceased, for both Henry and Geoffrey died. With his main adversaries gone and stability finally reached within his duchy, William was no longer forced to defend his lands and was free to go on the offensive.

Shortly after the death of Count Herbert II of Maine on 9 March 1062, William led his first major conquest over the deceased magnate's territory. The duke claimed that Herbert had named him as his heir to the county so from that justification, William claimed the land of a vassal of his enemy, the count of Anjou, by 1064. Two years later, the duke made similar statements to justify the conquest of a much greater prize than the county of Maine.

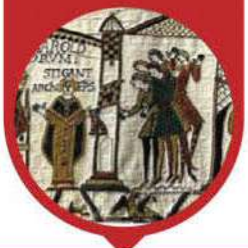
In either 1064 or 1065, Harold Godwinson, Earl of Wessex, crossed the English Channel and accidently landed in the territory of Count Guy of Ponthieu. Guy ordered his men to capture the wealthy Anglo-Saxon noble and imprisoned him, along with his retinue, in the castle of Beaurain. Once word reached William of Harold's condition, the duke immediately seized the opportunity. William forced his vassal, Guy, to release Harold and bring the English earl to him. Once in his custody, William did all he could to manipulate Harold into helping him attain his most ambitious prize, the throne of England.

As a child, the king of England, Edward the Confessor, was forced to flee his country and live as an exile in the Norman court of his uncle, Duke Richard II. Danish King Cnut invaded England in 1016 and eventually claimed the English crown, removing Edward's family from the succession. Then in 1042, Edward was allowed to return home and gain his birthright, the throne of England. A major reason for the king's return was the support given to him by the powerful Godwin family of Wessex. In gratitude, the new king bestowed lands and titles upon Harold and his brother; this alliance was then strengthened considerably in January 1045, when Edward married Harold's sister Edith, thus making the two men brothers-in-law. Since Edward had family connections and owed huge debts to both William and Harold, both men believed they should be the primary heirs of the old king who had no heir.

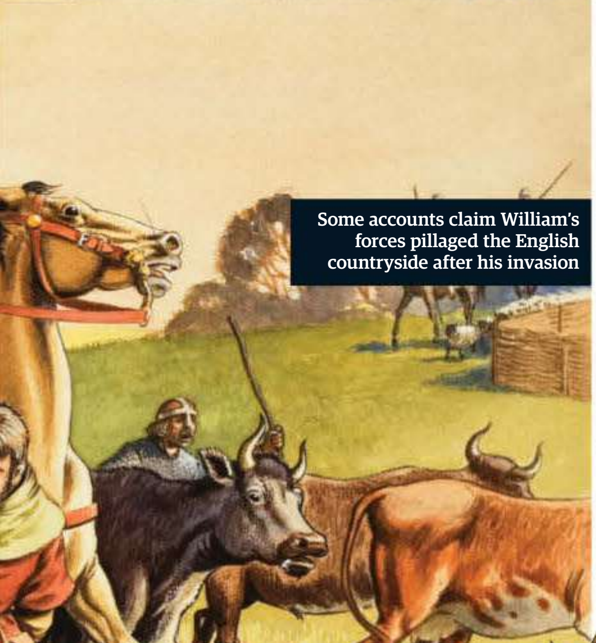
With Harold held hostage, William attempted to use a combination of flattery and threats to get the English magnate to not only accept his claim, but also help him attain the English throne upon the death of the ageing Edward. Therefore, Harold accompanied William on his invasion of Brittany in 1064, and when they returned to Normandy, Harold swore an oath of fealty to William. Certain he had achieved his goal, William let the Earl of Wessex return to his island.

Upon Edward's death, it became clear that Harold made his oath to William under duress and thus considered it completely invalid. He also quickly cemented his claim to the throne with the support of several witnesses to Edward naming Harold as his heir, along with earning the election of the Witan, a council of English nobles. The English may have accepted King Harold II, but William did not. William was certain that he had promised the throne to him; he would not forget that fact, nor would he let the English.

Harold is crowned
On 6 January 1066, Harold ascends to the throne of England after the funeral ceremony of the deceased King Edward the Confessor.

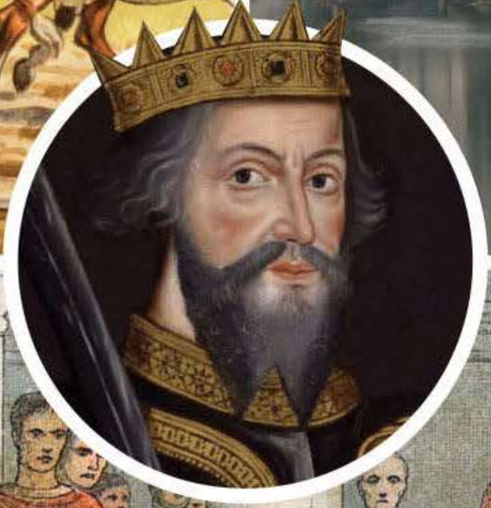


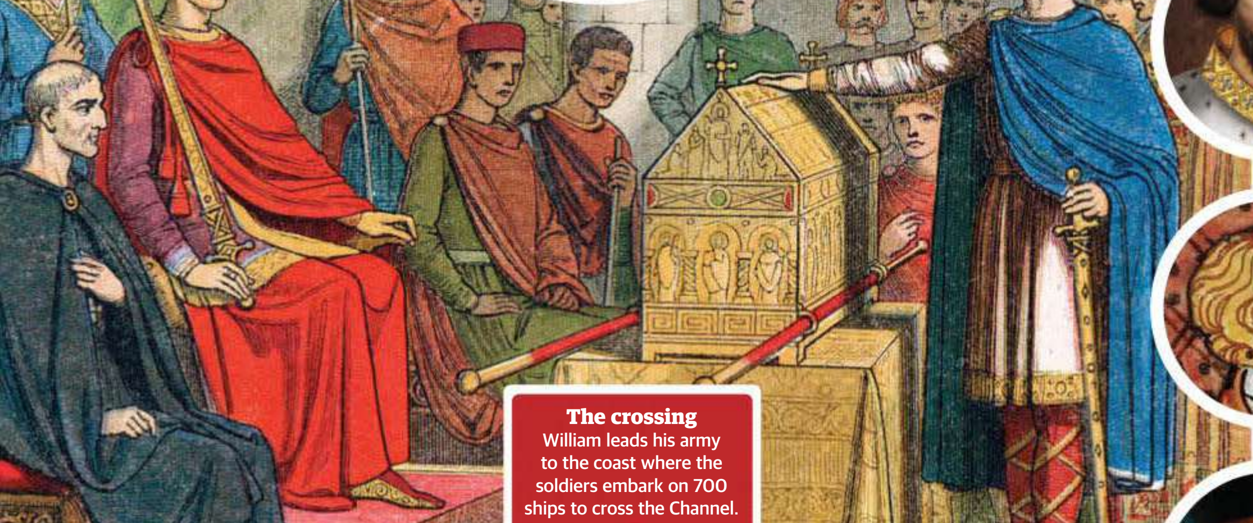
The situation looked bleak for Harold later in 1066. While William



Some accounts claim William's forces pillaged the English countryside after his invasion

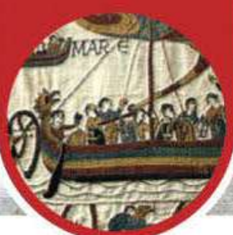
Built in 1068, Warwick Castle still stands tall today





An artwork depicting Harold II swearing fidelity to William of Normandy

The crossing
William leads his army to the coast where the soldiers embark on 700 ships to cross the Channel.



FRENCH CONTINENTAL RIVALS

Henry I

KING OF FRANCE

After helping William keep control over his duchy at the Battle of Val-ès-Dunes in 1047, Henry soon became threatened by the new duke's growing power. The king led two unsuccessful invasions of Normandy in 1053-4 and 1057.

Fulk IV le Réchin

COUNT OF ANJOU

Once he seized the county from his brother, Geoffrey III, in 1068, Count Fulk of Anjou secured an alliance with King Philip against William. Beginning in the early-1070s, he attempted to reclaim Maine on several occasions, but failed.

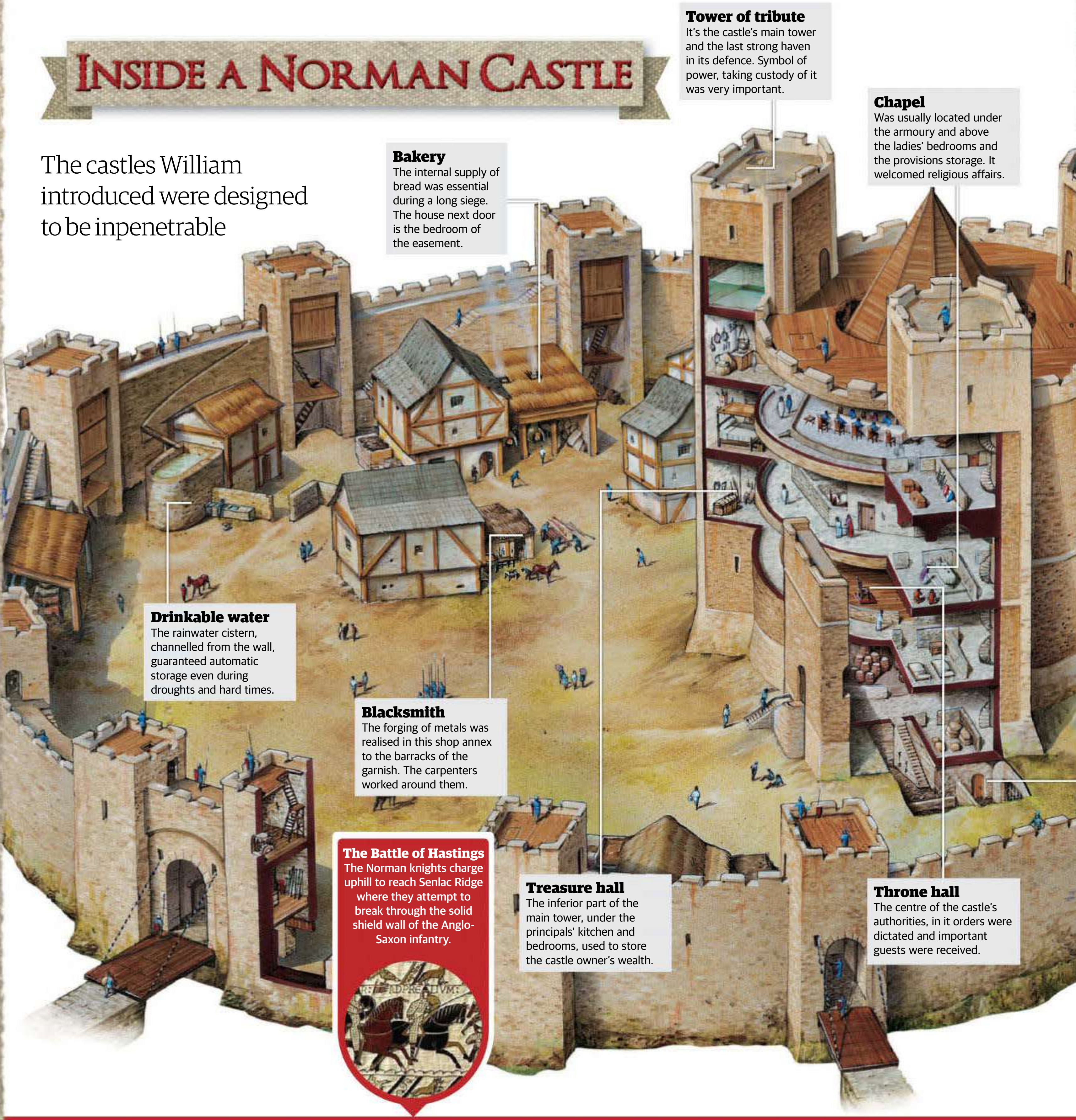
Philip I

KING OF FRANCE

Threatened by his vassal as king of England, Philip made alliances with Anjou and Flanders to counter the strength of Normandy. Philip's insult infuriated William so much that his enthusiasm to seek vengeance at Mantes led to his death.

INSIDE A NORMAN CASTLE

The castles William introduced were designed to be inpenetrable



Tower of tribute
It's the castle's main tower and the last strong haven in its defence. Symbol of power, taking custody of it was very important.

Chapel
Was usually located under the armoury and above the ladies' bedrooms and the provisions storage. It welcomed religious affairs.

Bakery
The internal supply of bread was essential during a long siege. The house next door is the bedroom of the easement.

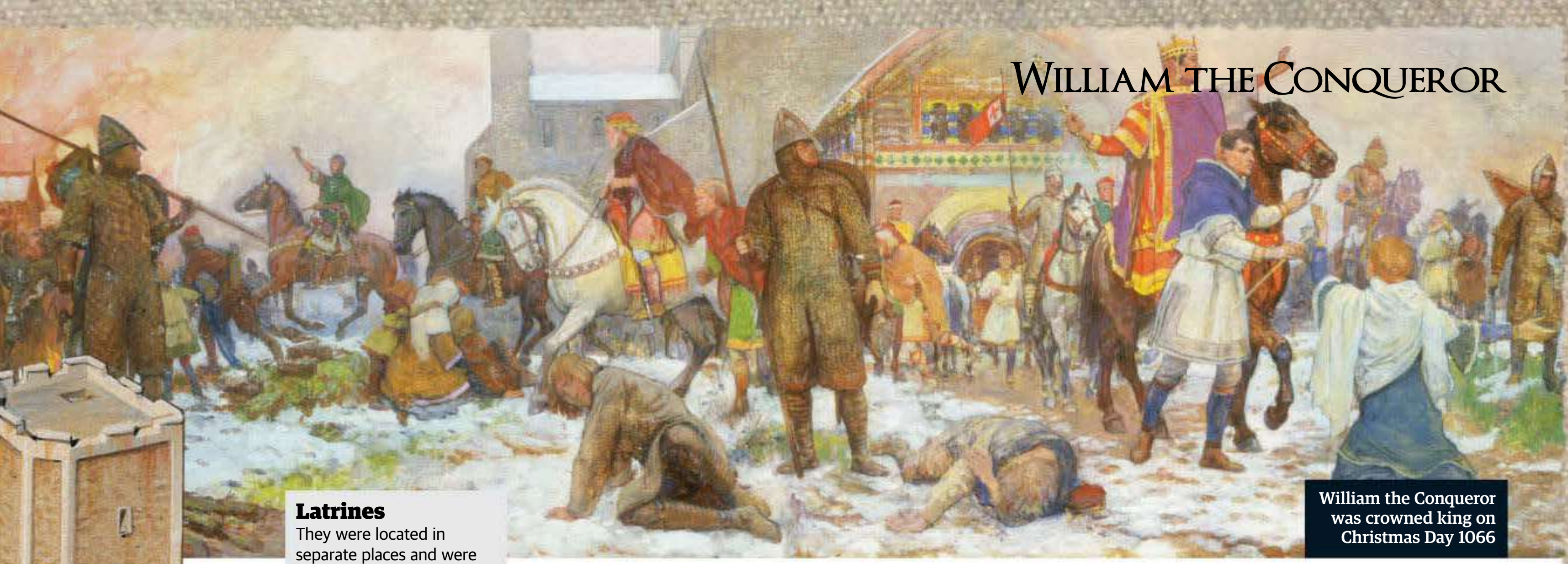
Drinkable water
The rainwater cistern, channelled from the wall, guaranteed automatic storage even during droughts and hard times.

Blacksmith
The forging of metals was realised in this shop annex to the barracks of the garnish. The carpenters worked around them.

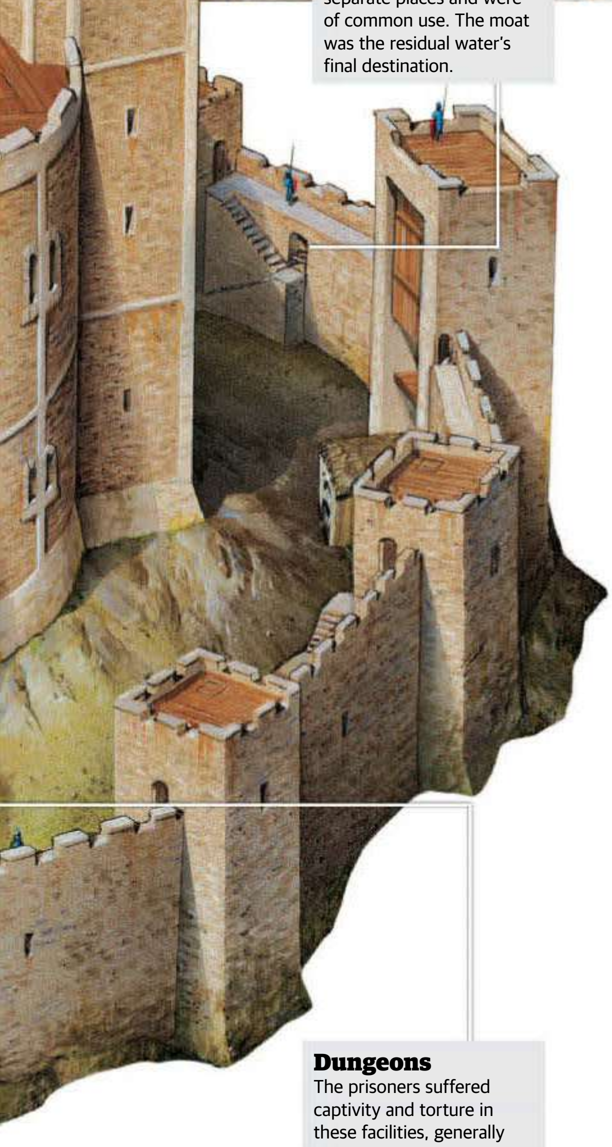
The Battle of Hastings
The Norman knights charge uphill to reach Senlac Ridge where they attempt to break through the solid shield wall of the Anglo-Saxon infantry.

Treasure hall
The inferior part of the main tower, under the principals' kitchen and bedrooms, used to store the castle owner's wealth.

Throne hall
The centre of the castle's authorities, in it orders were dictated and important guests were received.



William the Conqueror was crowned king on Christmas Day 1066



Latrines
They were located in separate places and were of common use. The moat was the residual water's final destination.

Dungeons
The prisoners suffered captivity and torture in these facilities, generally located at the top of a tower or below ground.

gathered a large invasion force and enormous fleet of 700 ships, King Harald Hardrada of Norway decided to exploit the vulnerability of England and invade as well. However, Harold and his Anglo-Saxon army managed to crush the Norwegians on 25 September at the Battle of Stamford Bridge. They were then forced to travel the hundreds of miles south to confront the Normans. Although William faced a few setbacks, he landed in England shortly after on 28 September fully confident and immediately began to order his men to construct castles at Pevensey and Hastings to secure his new realm as he advanced to meet Harold.

Fought on 14 October 1066, the bloody and brutal Battle of Hastings lasted throughout the entire day and only ended once Harold was slain. The English gradually submitted during the following weeks and by the end of the year, William had his coronation in London. Although resistance to the foreign regime persisted for several years, the English never again formed a united front. To quell the revolts, William initiated a process of extreme fortification building and slowly removed the English from positions of power to be replaced by Norman men of his choice, like his trusted friends Roger II of Montgomery and William FitzOsbern.

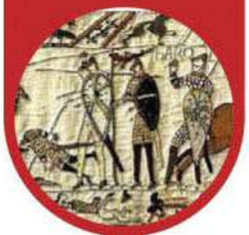
When those methods did not work to subdue the north, the new king was once again forced to use his last resort; horrific violence. In 1070, King William reached his breaking point trying to put down rebellions in the region, so he decided to turn it into a wasteland. Many people were slaughtered, churches were ransacked, crops were destroyed and livestock killed. In the end, most succumbed to starvation, leaving very little population left to ably revolt.

For the last two decades of his life, William's days as a conqueror were over. With the Scots supporting the remaining English rebels, the re-emergence of Anjou and the kingdom of France, as well as the continual threats of Danish invasions of England, enemies surrounded William, but he always managed to keep hold of his territory. Even when his son Robert Curthose rebelled against him in 1078, William effectively handled the revolt just as he had throughout his entire reign, but he was deeply hurt by the break with his heir. To make matters worse, he caught his brother Odo in an attempt to take his much-needed warriors to try to make himself pope. Then, the heartbreak for William reached its apex in 1083 when his beloved wife Matilda died on 2 November.

William was never able to fully amend the relationship with his son while alive, but he did accomplish one last great achievement when he commissioned the creation of the *Domesday Book* in 1085. In order to know exactly how much wealth his new realm contained, William had the most comprehensive survey of any preindustrial civilisation in the world created, giving a priceless, incredibly in-depth view of 11th-century England. Shortly after this grand act, William attempted to once again prove his martial prowess through the conquest of the Vexin. Old age had taken its toll, leading King Philip I to insult William with a remark equating him to a pregnant woman because of his increasing corpulence. Sent into his typical rage, William stormed Mantes in retaliation. But as his men burned the town, William's enthusiasm led his horse to rear up and slam the pommel of his saddle into his stomach.

On 9 September, King William succumbed to the intense internal bleeding caused by the injury. In one final act of reconciliation, his son Robert was still allowed to succeed him as Duke of Normandy. However, the conquests he fought so hard to attain were divided as the Kingdom of England went to his younger son, William Rufus. Therefore, the short-lived Empire of Normandy died with the formidable ruler who created it.

Harold Godwinson is killed
Once Harold is slain, the Anglo-Saxon resistance cease and the English army flee from the battlefield with the Normans in pursuit.



THE DARK HISTORY OF THE CIA

For nearly 70 years, the CIA has sought to protect the interests of America. But beneath its glossy veneer lies a dark history of lies, deception and political manoeuvring

Written by David Crookes

DECLASSIFIED

James Forrestal sat by his desk and began copying part of *Ajax*, a poem that had been written by the Ancient Greek tragedian Sophocles in around 450 to 430 BCE. "No quiet murmur like the tremulous wail," he noted. "Of the lone bird the querulous nightingale."

It was the last thing he ever wrote. That night - at 1.50am on 22 May 1949 - his body was found on the ledge outside Room 384 of Building One of the National Naval Medical Center, in Bethesda, Maryland. The 57-year-old was dead.

Less than two months earlier, Forrestal had been the US secretary of defence. He had also been the orchestrator of the Central Intelligence Agency's covert operations programme but mental health problems [redacted] had taken their toll. He had little choice but to resign on 28 March 1949. His final words in life, however, would be rather poignant.

For according to Tim Weiner in his impeccably researched book, *Legacy Of Ashes: A History Of The CIA*, Nightingale - or Nachtigall - was the name given to a Ukrainian resistance force led by former Nazi collaborators. And Forrestal had given the go-ahead for the group to infiltrate Russia for the CIA.

Although Forrestal's death has been subject to [redacted] many a conspiracy theory, such an authorisation was unsurprising. Ever since the CIA was formed in 1947, it has proven to be controversial. Its actions have frequently veered toward the morally ambiguous as it has sought to overthrow leaderships, create cover stories, fix elections and even support people who have massacred others.

It has steered wildly from its initial remit of merely gathering intelligence by carrying out covert operations. And while it [redacted] acts with the interests of the United States at heart, its decisions have, at times, proven deadly - not least with the misleading allegations that Iraq had weapons of mass destruction in 2001. There is no doubt the CIA has done much to alter the course of modern history.

WHY WAS THE CIA CREATED?

To prevent another Pearl Harbor

On 7 December 1941 at 7.55am, Japan's air force attacked the US Pacific Fleet moored at Pearl Harbor, killing more than 2,400 people. It caught the USA by surprise and led to President Franklin D Roosevelt creating a wartime intelligence agency, the Office of Strategic Services.

To keep the president informed

Roosevelt's successor Harry Truman wanted post-war USA to benefit from a coordinated intelligence system in line with other major powers, such as Great Britain and Russia. His wish set in motion the creation of the Central Intelligence Agency to provide the president with daily updates and bulletins.

To spy on other nations

The National Security Act of 1947 gave birth to the CIA on 18 September of that year. As well as gathering intelligence, it said the CIA would perform "other functions and duties related to intelligence affecting the national security," opening the door to interpretation – and a large number of covert actions.

CIA'S DEADLIEST AGENTS

The CIA has hired thousands of officers during its existence, but some have proven more influential than others

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THEODORE SHACKLEY

YEARS OF SERVICE: 26

Nicknamed the Blond Ghost, Shackley took part in plots to kill Castro. Later, he assumed a position as station chief in Laos for the CIA's secret war. He had 40,000 Lao paramilitary forces under his wing and was rumoured to be involved in heroin trafficking.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

JAMES JESUS ANGLETON

YEARS OF SERVICE: 27

Angleton was the CIA's chief of counterintelligence. He was trusted by director Richard Helms, but a CIA report later said his thinking was disjointed. His investigation of Yuri Nosenko saw the Soviet defector illegally imprisoned and interrogated for three years.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

WILLIAM K HARVEY

YEARS OF SERVICE: 22

Dubbed 'America's James Bond', Harvey was asked to head the CIA's assassination organisation, created in 1960 and codenamed ZR-RIFLE. He forged ties with organised criminals in Europe, including mobster John Roselli, who was tasked with poisoning Fidel Castro.

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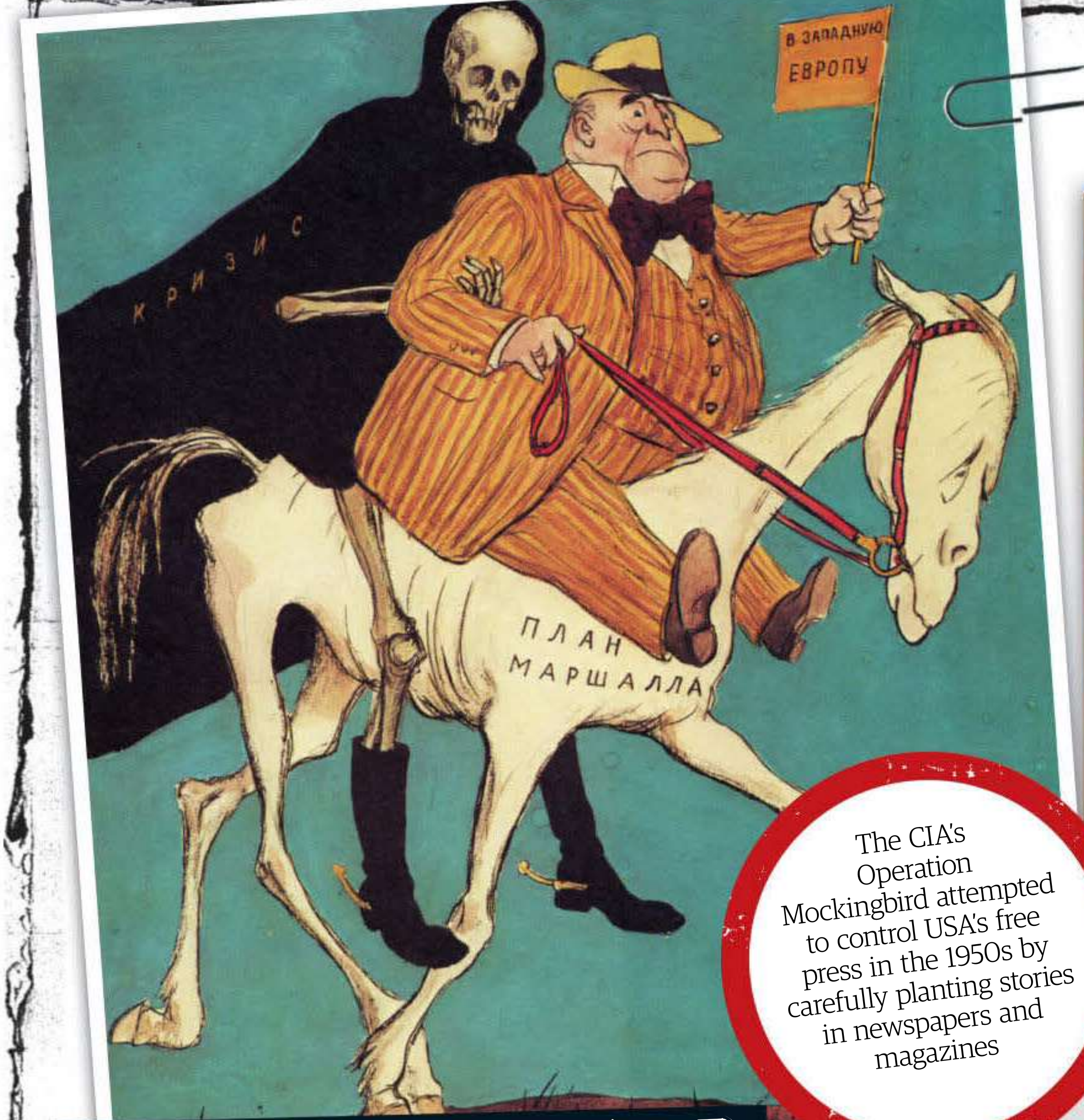
Disputed reports by the CIA were a catalyst for the US-led invasion into Iraq in 2003

Che Guevara was killed by a Bolivian military forced secretly supported by CIA resources



THE COLD WAR

For 44 years, deep distrust between the USA and Russia split the world in two – with the CIA right in the thick of it

The Cold War arguably began in 1947 and ended in 1991. It pitted the capitalist United States and its NATO allies on one side and the communist Soviet Union and its allies in the Warsaw Pact on the other in a battle of West versus East. Throughout the entire campaign, there was an overriding fear of a potential attack involving nuclear weapons. Solid intelligence was therefore a top priority, which is where the CIA came in.

One of the earliest splits between the two superpowers resulted from the implementation of the Marshall Plan, a US initiative to pump billions of dollars into rebuilding the economies of Europe following the end of the Second World War. The Soviet Union was against the plan and dubbed it an "imperialist ploy." Joseph Stalin, fearing a loss of control of the Eastern Bloc countries that were effectively buffering Russia from the West, forbid them to accept the aid and offered its own Molotov Plan instead.

It was rather ironic, then, that the CIA was able to build a considerable cash reserve from the Marshall Plan, which it could use to fund anti-communist operations. [redacted] When a country was handed Marshall Plan money, it was asked to contribute an equal amount in local currency. Of that, 95 per cent was spent on Marshall Plan programmes, but five per cent became the property of the United States government and, in turn, the CIA. It is suggested the Agency raised $685 million by doing this.

The money was used by the CIA's Office of Policy Coordination to fund anti-communist labour, student and intellectual organisations, all of which were hidden behind fronts to avoid suspicion. It also gave funds to the National Student Association (NSA) in the US, ceasing only in 1967 when the headline [redacted] "A Student Group Concedes It Took Funds from CIA" was splashed across the *New York Times*' front page on 14 February. The story had been broken by the underground magazine *Ramparts*, which said the NSA had "used students to pressure international students organisations into taking Cold War positions."

The CIA was also able to pay émigrés to deliver intelligence on Soviet plans, but it was, in a sense, playing a game of catch-up. The Russians had a long-running, experienced and very astute intelligence agency while the fledgling CIA was prone to making mistakes. In 1953, it believed the Soviets would be unable to launch a ballistic missile at the US for 16 years. It was ready in four. Even so, the CIA could play dirty: when Russia went to war with Afghanistan in 1979, the Agency acted as the focal point for the sending of [redacted] millions of dollars of weapons to the mujahideen. The CIA wanted Afghanistan to be Russia's Vietnam.

In 1982, the CIA carried out a devastatingly brilliant plan, which destabilised the Soviet Union and caused major economic problems on that side of the Iron Curtain, but was both morally and ethically dubious. It had come to possess what was called the Farewell dossier – a list of Soviet agents tasked with stealing and cloning US software in order to build chemical plants, spacecraft, weapons systems and more. The CIA's plan was to feed the intelligence officers bad technology, which included a logic bomb within a control system the Russians used for the Trans-Siberian Pipeline. It eventually caused pressure in the pipes to soar, sparking crippling, costly explosions.

RADIO FREE EUROPE

As the Soviets strengthened their grip on Eastern Europe, the United States sought to fight on a political front by using words as their weapon. The CIA recruited thousands of foreign agents who sympathised with the West to broadcast anti-communist sentiments in eight languages to 30 million listeners each and every day.

Radio Free Europe went on air in 1949. The CIA spent $400 million on the project, hiding behind a front organisation called the National Committee for a Free Europe. It had a profound effect. In 1956, a secret speech made by the Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev in which he labelled Stalin a sadistic megalomaniac was played on air for months. It bolstered anti-communist resistance, leading Polish workers to rebel and seek better conditions, but they were crushed by Soviet might.

The same year, *RFE* directly urged Hungarians to rise against the Soviets. It explained how to create Molotov cocktails and asked protestors to disrupt railway lines and communication systems. Zoltan Thury, the station's Hungarian announcer, promised the US would be sending help. No help arrived. Instead, the Soviets killed tens of thousands of Hungarian protestors and sent many more to camps. The CIA denied the broadcasts had promised aid but the truth emerged in transcripts 40 years later.

> The CIA's Operation Mockingbird attempted to control USA's free press in the 1950s by carefully planting stories in newspapers and magazines

CIA's U-2 spy plane was covered in NASA markings to support a cover story of CIA pilot Francis Gary Powers whose plane was shot down by the Soviets five days earlier. NASA said it had been conducting weather research

CUBA

When Fidel Castro came to power as prime minister in Cuba on 1 January 1959, the US had to respond

Fidel Castro came to power as prime minister in Cuba on 1 January 1959. The Americans hoped Castro would be able to establish a democracy in Cuba, but they were wrong. By the end of the year, the United States found communism firmly on their doorstep and Richard Bissell, the CIA's deputy director for plans, ordered that Castro be removed from power.

[redacted] He wanted the CIA to train and arm Cuban exiles and pit them in a battle against Castro's forces. He also made secret moves to find an assassin to kill Castro. A restaurant worker was supposed to poison the leader's ice-cream cone, but intelligence offers found the vial frozen in an icebox. It would make more than 600 attempts on Castro's life as part of Operation Mongoose, with plans ranging from exploding cigars to inserting toxins in his wet suit. None of them succeeded.

The most embarrassing fiasco was the Bay of Pigs invasion during which Bissell made a number of promises, chief among them a vow to persuade President John F Kennedy to send enough air power on 15 April 1961 to destroy all of Cuba's combat aircraft. Instead, Bissell slashed the number of B-26 bombers ordered to hit Cuban airfields from 16 to eight. He wanted to appease Kennedy who felt the invasion should be low-key.

[redacted] That left Castro with enough firepower to hit back at the CIA's 1,511 paramilitaries. His Cubans fought bitterly and on 20 April, the US was forced to surrender. Castro's forces had killed 114 members of the Cuban brigade and captured 1,189.

Two years later, when Kennedy was shot dead on 22 November 1963, the then-CIA director Richard Helms did not tell the Warren Commission – the body set up to investigate the assassination – anything about the plots to kill Castro. It may have had a bearing on the commission's findings that, controversially, concluded Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone. Castro, who became president in 1976, remained in office until February 2008.

A captured member of the CIA-trained invasion force. None of the US invaders had made it beyond the mosquito-infested swamps surrounding the Bay of Pigs

Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Defense Secretary Robert McNamara (second from left), and CIA Director John McCone discuss the findings of McNamara's five-day inspection tour of Vietnam with President Lyndon Johnson in 1964

VIETNAM WAR

A tale of deceit, torture and failure

The NSA had tied the United States into the Vietnam War by falsely reporting an attack on US battleships by North Vietnamese torpedo boats on 4 August 1964 in what became known as the Gulf of Tonkin incident. But it was the CIA that headed up the war's darkest operation – the Phoenix Program – which aimed to destroy the infrastructure of the Lao Dong Party, but which involved kidnapping thousands of civilians believed to be linked to the Viet Cong and taking them to regional interrogation centres where torture was routine.

The programme ran between 1965 and 1972. Over 20,000 of the 80,000 people rounded up were executed. The CIA officer in charge – William E Colby – told Congress "a lot of things were done that should not have been done."

The CIA was largely ineffective in Vietnam. It failed to penetrate the North-Vietnamese government and it didn't understand the Vietnamese way of life. The CIA's advice was frequently watered down: intelligence analyst George W Allen, for instance, wanted to warn against [redacted] constant US bombing, saying it was only boosting the Viet Cong's resolve, but the negatives were deleted and the resulting report to President Lyndon Johnson was much more positive.

This state of affairs existed even before the USA's full involvement. A CIA report submitted on 17 April 1963 falsely read: "We believe that – all factors considered – Communist progress has been blunted and the situation is improving." The CIA was subverting its intelligence to suit and as the years rolled by, the government continued to send more troops to fight.

Still the lies came. US military chiefs pressured the CIA to claim US soldiers were battling against no more than 299,000 communist fighters, even though it knew the realistic figure most likely exceeded 500,000.

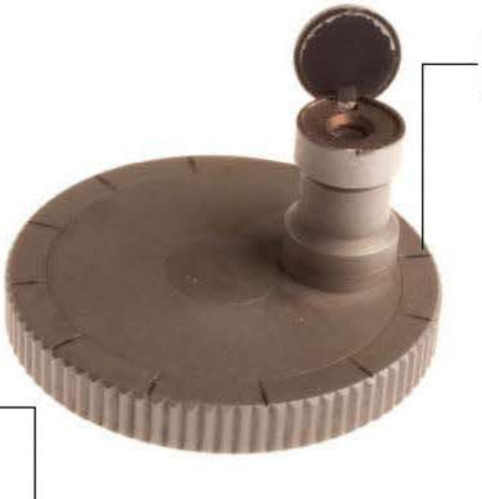
SPY GEAR

A spy just isn't a spy without an array of gadgets to hand. Here are some of the CIA's more useful and unusual

RADIO RECEIVER CONCEALMENT

1950s

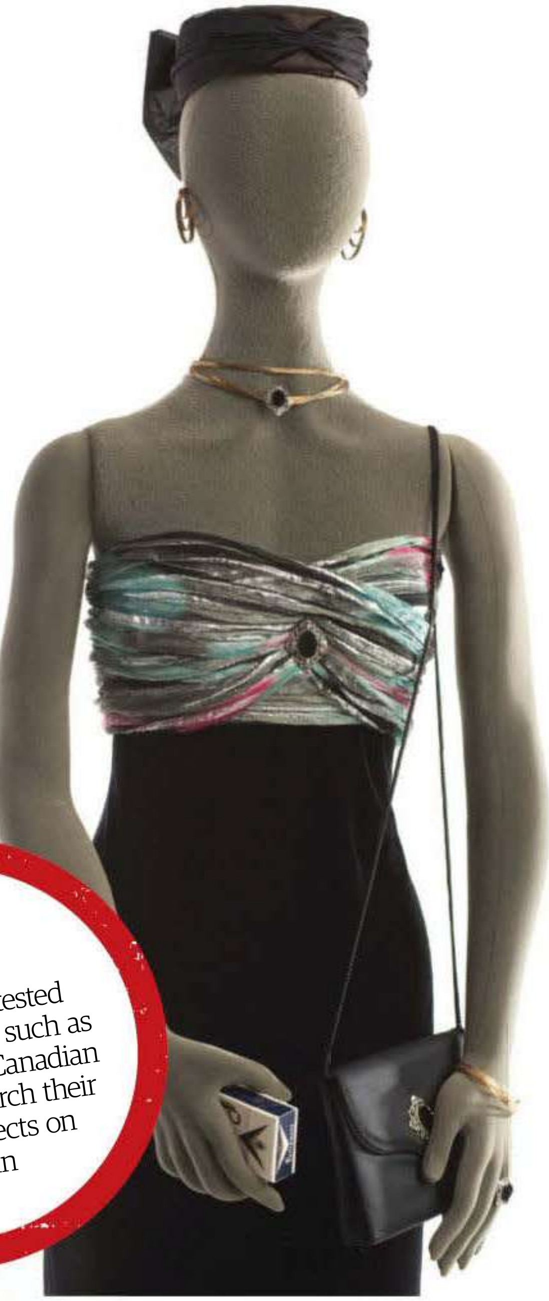
Not only was it possible to conceal a subminiature radio receiver inside this otherwise normal-looking pipe, but the resulting recording could be played back by holding it to the jaw. Bone conduction then sent the sounds to the ear canal.

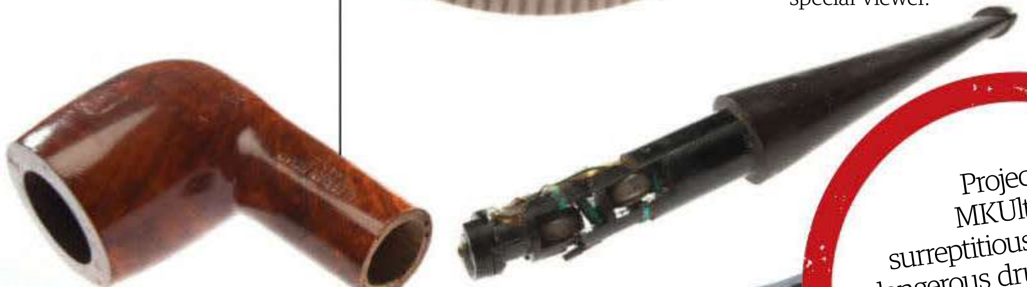


MICRODOT CAMERA

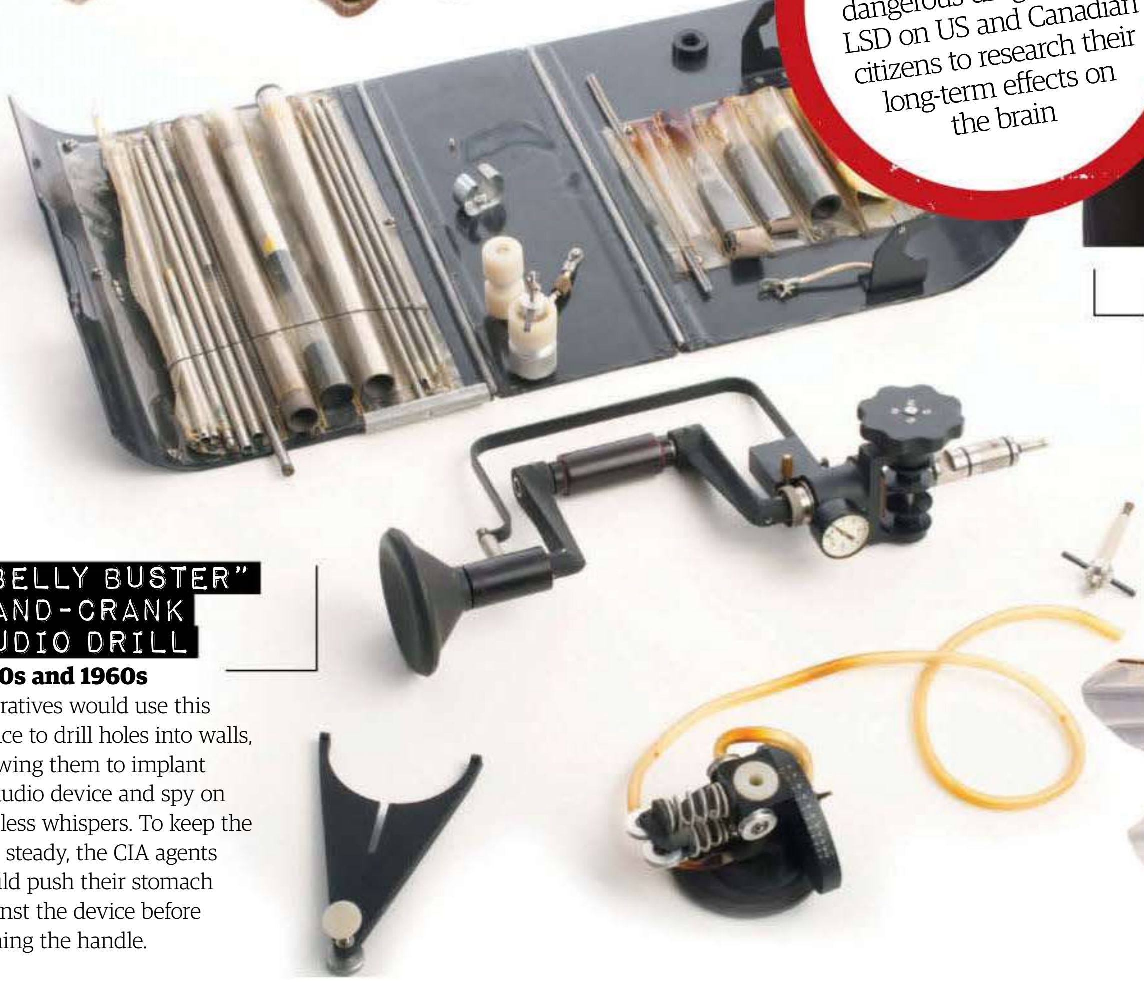
1940s to 1980s

During the Cold War, operatives would use this camera to take snapshots of lengthy documents and store the pages on film no bigger than a full stop in a sentence. The documents could then be embedded in the text of a letter and read using a special viewer.





Project MKUltra surreptitiously tested dangerous drugs such as LSD on US and Canadian citizens to research their long-term effects on the brain



BODYWORN SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT

1940s to today

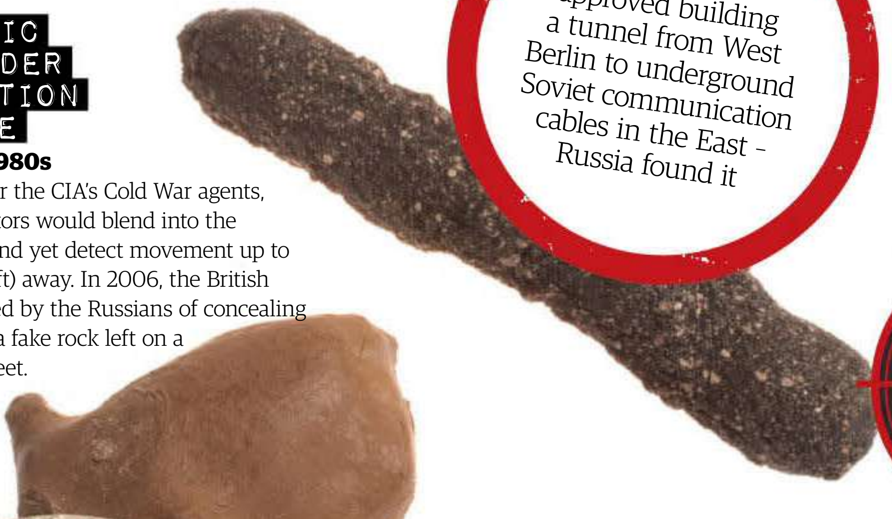
It is important for intelligence officers to blend in when operating abroad in hostile environments. At the same time, they need to carry out their duties – helped by a few concealed gadgets such a mini-cameras in a button or brooch.

"BELLY BUSTER" HAND-CRANK AUDIO DRILL

1950s and 1960s

Operatives would use this device to drill holes into walls, allowing them to implant an audio device and spy on careless whispers. To keep the drill steady, the CIA agents would push their stomach against the device before turning the handle.

In 1954, CIA approved building a tunnel from West Berlin to underground Soviet communication cables in the East – Russia found it



SEISMIC INTRUDER DETECTION DEVICE

1950s to 1980s

Produced for the CIA's Cold War agents, these detectors would blend into the landscape and yet detect movement up to 300m (980ft) away. In 2006, the British were accused by the Russians of concealing a device in a fake rock left on a Moscow street.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
E PLURIBUS UNUM
ONE DOLLAR

SILVER DOLLAR HOLLOW CONTAINER

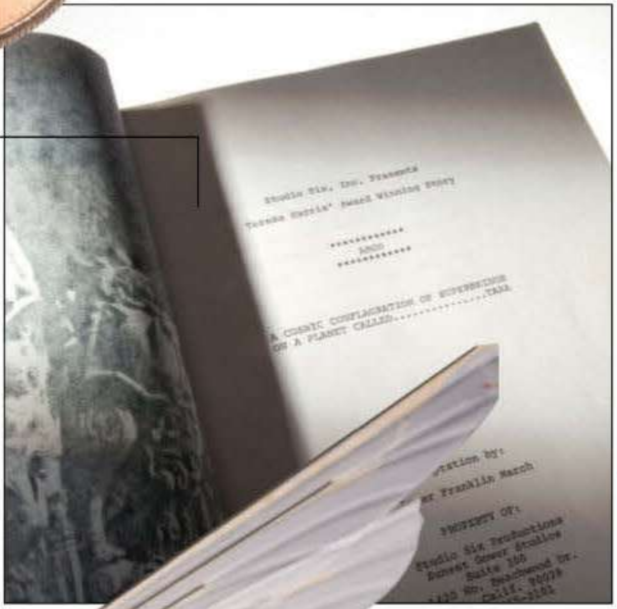
1950s

Being able to hide tiny messages or film and send them without detection has always been a tricky business, but who would think to look inside an otherwise genuine-looking silver dollar, especially when it's mingled with many other coins?

FILM SCRIPT

1980

Less a gadget and more an ingenious wheeze, this film script was central to a plot to rescue six Americans holed up at the Canadian embassy following an anti-American siege at the US embassy in Tehran. The CIA created a fake Hollywood studio and commissioned a bogus script for a sci-fi movie called *Argo*, which required location shots in Iran. A "film crew" issued the half-dozen Americans with fake documents and flew them home undetected.



Studio Six, Inc. Presents

A COSMIC CONFLAGRATION OF SUPERHUMAN..........TALE
ON A PLANET CALLED..........

PROPERTY OF:

Studio Six Productions

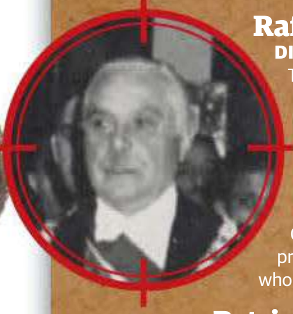
DRAGONFLY INSECTOTHOPTER

1970s

It may look crazy but the CIA's micro unmanned aerial vehicles developed in the 1970s were not only the size of a dragonfly; they were created to look like one, too. Enemies may, theoretically, be able to swat them away, but they would not know their hidden secrets.

HIT LIST

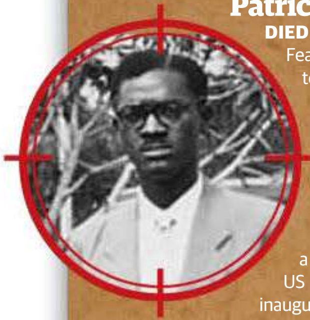
Whether or not the CIA had a direct hand in an eventual 'hit', it wanted a fair few names dead



Rafael Trujillo

DIED: 30 MAY 1961

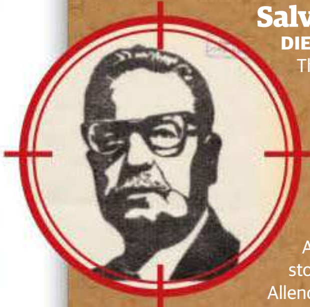
The US supported Trujillo, the dictator who had ruled the Dominican Republic for nearly 30 years. But there was fear that he would be overthrown, causing a power vacuum. While the CIA did not directly kill him, it provided arms to conspirators who did.



Patrice Lumumba

DIED: 17 JANUARY 1961

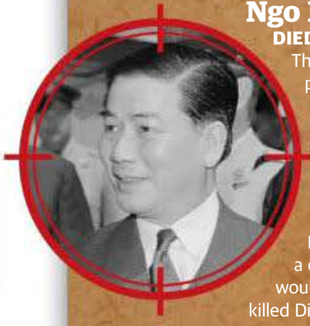
Fearing the Congo was slipping toward communism, the CIA asked station chief Larry Devlin to poison Prime Minister Lumumba. He refused. Instead, Lumumba was executed by state authorities in the breakaway Katanga province following a coup – three days before US President John F Kennedy's inauguration.



Salvador Allende

DIED: 11 SEPTEMBER 1973

The CIA tried for months to unseat Allende, the president of Chile who came to power in 1970. By 1973, having spent around $10 million unsettling the country, it had built support for a coup. On 11 September 1973, Augusto Pinochet's army stormed the presidential palace. Allende shot himself.



Ngo Dinh Diem

DIED: 2 NOVEMBER 1963

The USA backed Diem as the president of South Vietnam, giving him money and protection. But Diem struggled to unite his people against communism. South Vietnamese generals were paid by CIA operative Lucien Conein to carry out a coup on the promise the US would not interfere. The generals killed Diem.

Che Guevara

9 OCTOBER 1967

The CIA sent two of its Cuban veterans to join the Bolivian Rangers in tracking down communist revolutionary Che Guevara. He was captured on 8 October 1967 and interrogated by the CIA's Felix Rodriguez before the Bolivian high command ordered his execution.

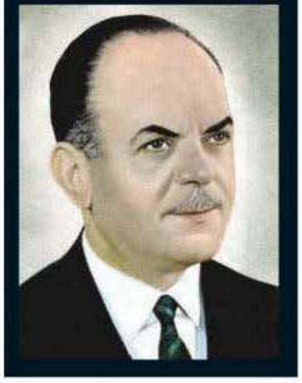
HITS AND MISSES

The CIA's history is littered with as many failures as successes

Greece

In 1947, financial strain prompted Britain to cease backing the Greek government's army in its civil war against the Greek Communist Party's military branch. The US took up the reigns, sending millions of dollars and military support to Greece. This helped the Greek government beat the communists in 1949.

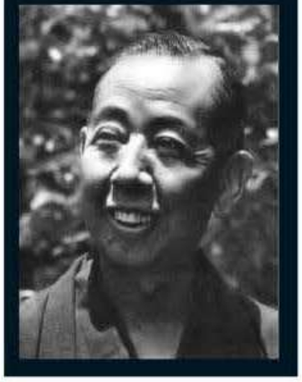
The CIA formed a large station in Athens and worked closely with the heads of the anti-communist Greek military and intelligence, successfully seeing off any subsequent communist threat. It formed close ties with Greece and it supported the Greek junta, led by recruited CIA agent George Papadopoulos, following its coup d'état in 1967.



Japan

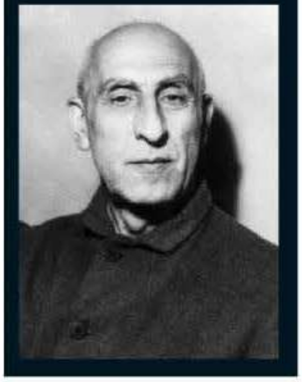
Nobusuke Kishu had been a cabinet member during the Second World War. Following defeat, he was charged as a war criminal, but was released in 1948, expressing strong anti-communist sentiments. The CIA had no problem hand-picking him to become a future prime minister of Japan.

Kishu wanted to dismantle the Liberal Party and create a right-wing Liberal Democrat Party. The CIA handed over funds and support and helped recruit party members who would also act as informers. Kishu took office in February 1957. The Liberal Democrat Party has been in power ever since, except for two very brief periods: 1993 to 1994 and 2009 to 2012.



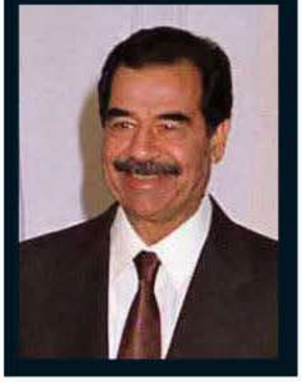
Iran

Iran's Prime Minister Mohammed Mossadeq had been democratically elected in 1951. Within a short time, he had moved to renationalise the country's oil production, taking what was then the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company out of British hands. British Prime Minister Winston Churchill sought help from the US to oust Mossadeq. It agreed since it was also worried Iran would fall to the Soviets. The CIA infiltrated Iranian and US media, planting anti-Mossadeq stories. It spent money bribing mullahs and politicians and it recruited tough gangs to smash rallies held by the Tudeh Party of Iran. Pressure mounted and in 1953, Mossaddeq and his government were overthrown in a coup.



Gulf War

The CIA played a major role in the Gulf War of 1990 and 1991. Its national intelligence officer for warning, Charles Allen, believed Iraq's President Saddam Hussein would invade Kuwait and the day before Iraqi troops crossed the border, the CIA warned an attack was imminent. "Baghdad almost certainly believes it is justified in taking military action to reclaim its 'stolen' territory and oil rights," it reported. When war broke out, the CIA produced thousands of briefings and reports it shared with the military. It also accurately predicted the use of Scud missiles. On 28 February 1991, the US along with a coalition of 34 nations succeeded in expelling Iraqi troops from Kuwait.



Congo

During a meeting with President John F Kennedy on 21 September 1960, Director of Central Intelligence Allen Dulles discussed the world's hotspots, including the Congo, which was led by democratically elected Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba. He put forward anti-communist Joseph-Desiré Mobutu as his favourite for Congo's next leader. When Lumumba was gunned down on 17 January 1961, Mobutu took his position as army chief of staff following a coup d'état and the US backed his authoritarian regime. He became a staunch ally of the CIA, which worked with him through a second coup in 1965, which gave him overall control. He remained in power until 1997.

Polish resistance

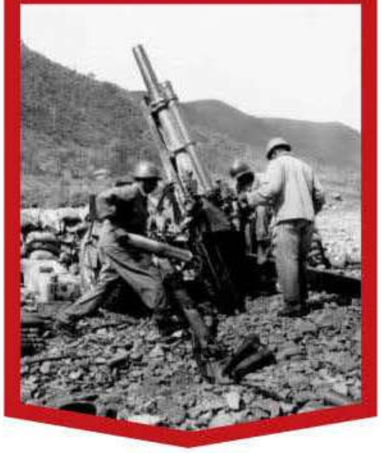
The CIA supported an underground Polish resistance group called the Freedom and Independence Movement, giving it millions of dollars of support, including arms and radios. Unbeknown to the CIA, the Soviets had long broken the movement – Łukasz Ciepliński was its final president in 1947 – but continued to let the Americans believe it existed. The Soviets gleefully admitted the ruse on Polish radio in December 1951.

9/11

If Americans were caught by surprise when the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor, then it appeared no lessons had been learned on 11 September 2001, when terrorists hijacked aeroplanes to attack the World Trade Center in New York and the Pentagon. The CIA knew al-Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden wanted to attack the US, but didn't know where, when or how, until it had all happened.

Korea

The CIA's Library calls the Korean War a "baptism of fire." It was certainly its first test. North Korea's autocratic leader Kim Il-sung got backing from Russia's Joseph Stalin and China's Mao Zedong to attack the South, but despite a military build-up in 1950, the CIA discounted the possibility of invasion. It was very surprised, therefore, when North Korea invaded and almost overran the South Korean forces.



A false affair

In 1994 – as recalled in Tim Weiner's book *Legacy Of Ashes* – US ambassador Marilyn McAfee spoke against Guatemala's government abuses. The CIA bugged her bedroom and discovered her "cooing endearments", seemingly toward Carol Murphy, her secretary, leading to what turned out to be false accusations of an affair: Murphy was also the name of her dog.

WAR ON TERROR

An ongoing war that continues to attract fierce debate and controversy

A total of 2,996 people were killed on 11 September 2001 when the US was hit by the worst terrorist attack in its history. The finger was pointed at the terrorist organisation al-Qaeda, which was headed by Osama bin Laden.

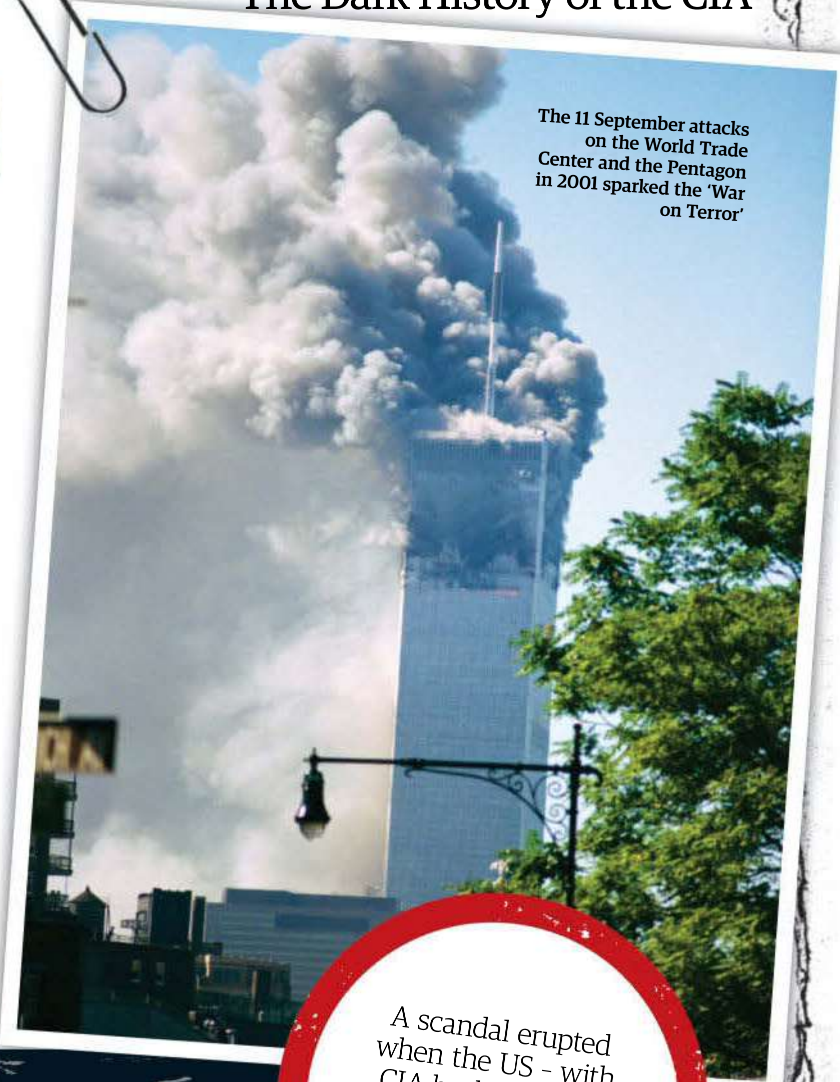
President George W Bush spoke of a "war on terror", vowing to take action against terrorist [redacted] groups and countries that harboured terrorists. It led to the invasions of Afghanistan and later – thanks to intelligence reports about weapons of mass destruction – Iraq.

The Bush administration placed great weight on a National Intelligence Estimate (NIE) entitled "Iraq's Continuing Programs for Weapons of Mass Destruction", which the CIA had spent three weeks analysing before concluding that Saddam Hussein did indeed have WMDs. In truth, the CIA's sources were few and far between and it could not really be sure.

In 2013, the BBC's *Panorama* programme said there had been two well-placed human sources within Saddam's regime who proved there were no such weapons.

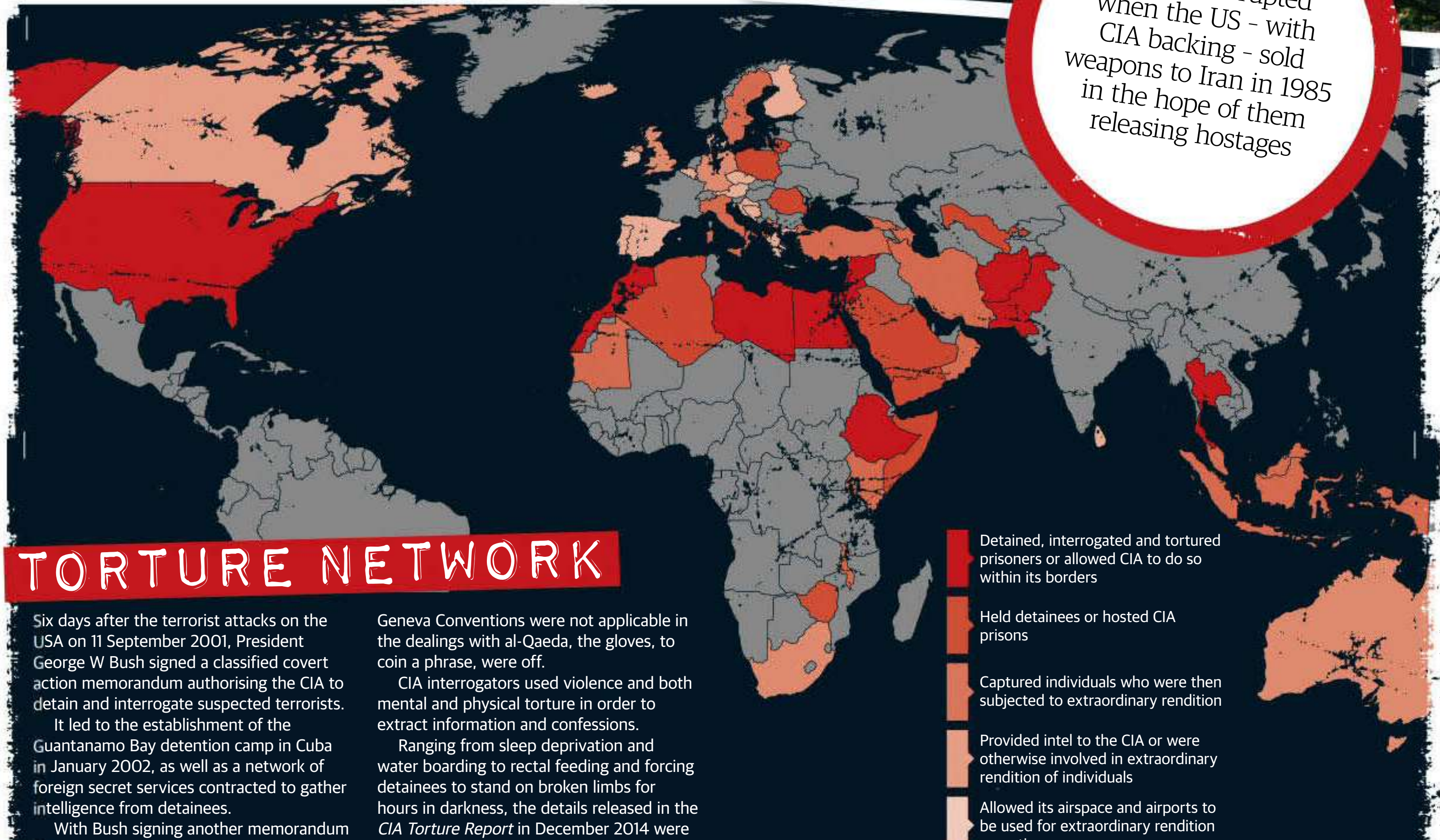
These sources were checked out by the CIA, but their intelligence was ignored. Instead, the wildly inaccurate dossier claiming weapons of mass destruction existed was published on 24 September 2002, giving the United States justification to go to war on 20 March 2003.

Scepticism soon mounted that Iraq did not have WMDs, but the claims did not stop. On 11 August 2003, a statement was issued by the Director of Central Intelligence George J Tenet, which said the [redacted] CIA stood by the judgements in the NIE. "The history of our judgements on Iraq's weapons program is clear and consistent", he said. Iraq did not have any such weapons.



The 11 September attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon in 2001 sparked the 'War on Terror'

A scandal erupted when the US – with CIA backing – sold weapons to Iran in 1985 in the hope of them releasing hostages



🟥 Detained, interrogated and tortured prisoners or allowed CIA to do so within its borders

🟥 Held detainees or hosted CIA prisons

🟧 Captured individuals who were then subjected to extraordinary rendition

🟧 Provided intel to the CIA or were otherwise involved in extraordinary rendition of individuals

🟧 Allowed its airspace and airports to be used for extraordinary rendition operations

TORTURE NETWORK

Six days after the terrorist attacks on the USA on 11 September 2001, President George W Bush signed a classified covert action memorandum authorising the CIA to detain and interrogate suspected terrorists.

It led to the establishment of the Guantanamo Bay detention camp in Cuba in January 2002, as well as a network of foreign secret services contracted to gather intelligence from detainees.

With Bush signing another memorandum on 7 February 2002, this time stating the Geneva Conventions were not applicable in the dealings with al-Qaeda, the gloves, to coin a phrase, were off.

CIA interrogators used violence and both mental and physical torture in order to extract information and confessions.

Ranging from sleep deprivation and water boarding to rectal feeding and forcing detainees to stand on broken limbs for hours in darkness, the details released in the *CIA Torture Report* in December 2014 were outright horrific.

© Alamy; Corbis; Free Vector Maps.com; The Central Intelligence Agency

10 MOST INFAMOUS TRAITORS

Traitor? Whistleblower? Just plain greedy? Why would someone betray their homeland, a friend or a nation – is it money or something more visceral?

Illustrations by **Edward Crooks**

Remember, remember, the fifth of November, for gunpowder treason and plot. Once almost every schoolchild in Britain knew that rhyme about the plan by Guy Fawkes and company to blow up the Houses of Parliament. It was also said he was the only man to enter Parliament with honest intentions. The full story of how a Roman Catholic came within a whisker of destroying the mother of parliaments is still shrouded in mystery. Did the plotters have help at the highest level? It is a question that is asked of almost every plot throughout history.

So what makes a man or woman betray their country? The spy George Blake claimed: "I did what I did for ideological reasons, never for money." Judas Iscariot betrayed the Jewish messiah Jesus of Nazareth for 30 pieces of silver, but was so ashamed of what he had done that he committed suicide. Edward Snowden, a right-wing computer geek and gun nut, became a hero to the Left when he revealed an extensive bugging scheme by the National Security Agency, and ironically, considering his early political affiliation, is now living as a fugitive in Moscow. One man's traitor is another man's whistleblower. But one thing they all have in common is that they believe their actions are morally correct – even if those actions result in the deaths of countless others...

PAUL DONNELLEY

Author Bio

Paul Donnelley is The Sunday Times bestselling author of 26 books, including *501 Most Notorious Crimes* and *Assassins and Assassinations: History's Most Infamous Plots.*

Pierre Laval was the leader of the Vichy government in France, betraying his home country

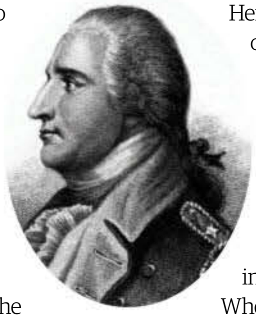
Benedict Arnold

3 JANUARY 1740 - 14 JUNE 1801

CRIME **Served in the American Revolution until 1779, when he shifted his allegiance to the British.**

PUNISHMENT **None**

09 With jet-black hair and a dark complexion, Arnold was "thick set and well proportioned [...] and possessed unusual physical strength." In April 1775, he volunteered to fight and fought bravely against the British. George Washington appointed Arnold the head of a mission to capture Quebec. With General Richard Montgomery, Arnold's 700-strong force attacked on New Year's Eve 1775 during a snowstorm. The attack was rebuffed, Montgomery was killed and Arnold shot in the knee. He was promoted to brigadier general in 1776 and successfully attacked the enemy near Valcour Island, New York. Arnold was proclaimed a hero but his brashness upset some of his fellow officers. Congress showed its feelings by not promoting him to major general on 19 February 1777. Only an intervention by Washington stopped Arnold resigning. In August, he was seriously wounded at Fort Stanwix and placed in command of Philadelphia. There he spent lavishly, breaking several military and local laws to finance his behaviour, angering the authorities. In mid-1779, he began secret talks with General Sir Henry Clinton and told him of a proposed US invasion of Canada. Arnold said he expected to be made commander at West Point and asked for £20,000 for betraying this post. It is also likely Mrs Arnold was involved in passing secret documents. When the Americans captured his contact, Major John André, Arnold fled on a British ship, leaving André to be hanged on 2 October 1780 for espionage. His reputation meant he could not get a commission in the Army. He speculated on land before becoming a privateer in the West Indies and then moving to London, where he died.



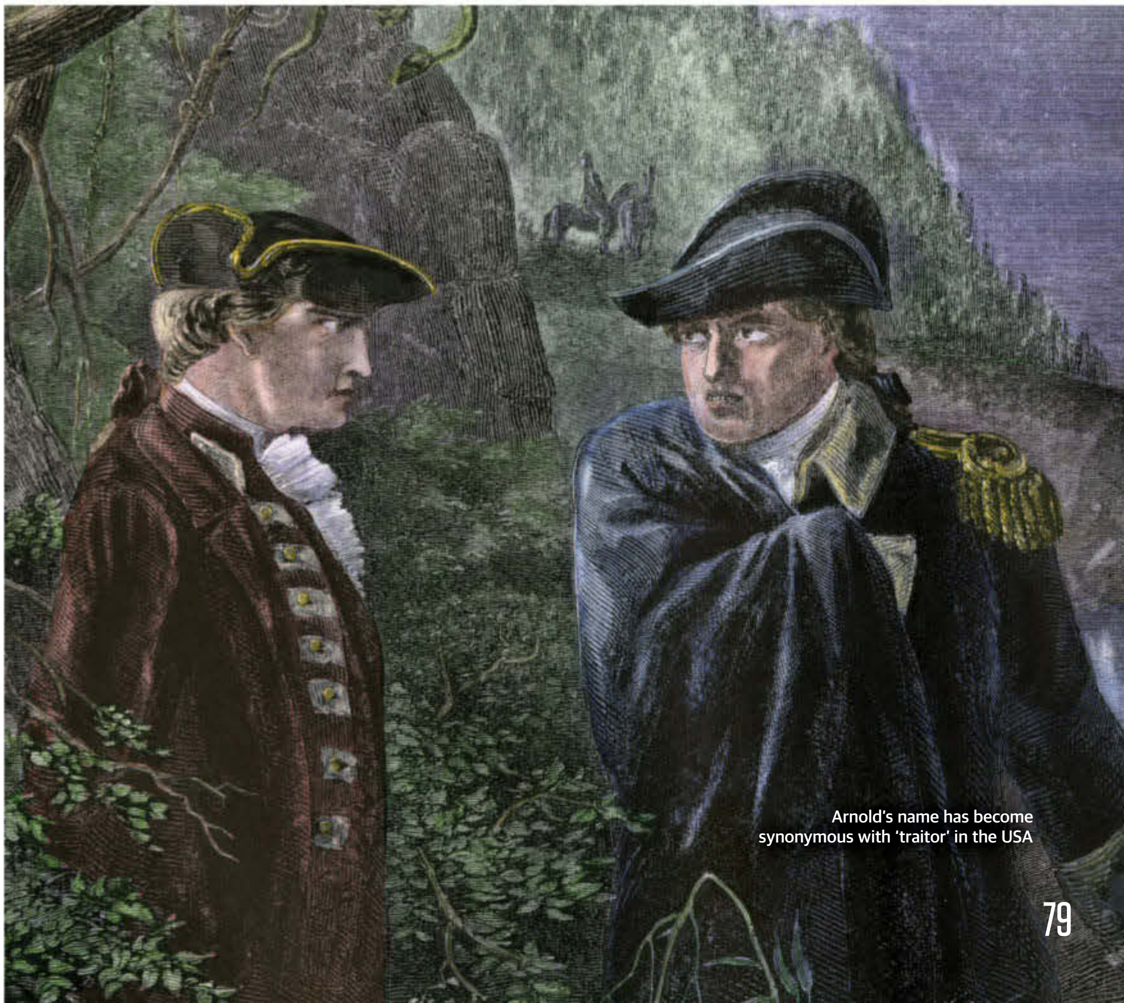
Pierre Laval

28 JUNE 1883 - 15 OCTOBER 1945

CRIME **Led the Vichy government collaborating with the Germans.**

PUNISHMENT **After a failed suicide attempt, Laval was executed by firing squad.**

10 Laval became a lawyer in 1909 and defended left-wing organisations. He left the Socialist Party in 1920 and climbed the greasy pole to become minister of justice and minister of labour before being appointed prime minister for the first time in 1931. He lost office in 1932, but returned to power in 1935. In 1940, he joined Philippe Pétain's government as minister of state and urged France to surrender so it could negotiate a treaty with Germany. He oversaw the end of the Third Republic on 10 July 1940 and saw France's best hope as one of collaborating with Hitler. Pétain sacked him in December 1940, but in 1942, he returned to power again. He agreed to provide Frenchmen to work in German factories for the war effort. When Germany surrendered, Laval fled to supposedly neutral Spain. Rather than staying there, he began to build his defence plan and returned to France in July 1945. He was put on trial for treason on 4 October. The jury heckled him throughout and eventually he refused to attend. Found guilty, he was shot shouting "Vive la France!"



Arnold's name has become synonymous with 'traitor' in the USA

Quisling meets his hero Hitler at the start of 1943. An embarrassment to the Germans, they nonetheless stood by the Norwegian

Vidkun Quisling

18 JULY 1887 - 24 OCTOBER 1945

CRIME Collaborated with Germany against his own country.

PUNISHMENT Executed by firing squad at Akershus Fortress. His last words were: "I'm convicted unfairly and I die innocent."

08

His surname has become synonymous with treason, and of all the names associated with treachery it is the only one to lose its capital letter in dictionaries. Quisling joined the Norwegian Army in 1911, rising to the rank of major and later worked for the League of Nations. He also represented Britain in the Soviet Union at a time when there were no diplomatic relations between the two countries. In 1933, he formed the fascist Nasjonal Samling (National Unity) Party, although his support was never greater than minuscule, and many Norwegians regarded him as a lunatic. In December 1939, he urged Hitler to invade Norway, and when he did in April 1940, Quisling broadcast a message on the radio overruling King Haakon's order to mobilise the army. The king and his government fled to England and Quisling appointed himself head of the government. His administration quickly collapsed, but Quisling stayed in office at Hitler's behest and on 1 February 1942 he was named "minister president". Quisling had no political talents and often embarrassed his German masters. He did his best to undermine his country's independence. He tried to convert the schools, church and young people to national socialism and sent around 1,000 Jews to their deaths. He was driven around in a bulletproof limousine and lived in a bombproof 46-room villa on an island near Oslo, where 150 bodyguards protected him. A complete megalomaniac, he issued postage stamps with his face on them and ordered his portrait to be hung everywhere. On 9 May 1945, following Norway's liberation, he was arrested, found guilty of treason, theft and murder. Norway changed its law on capital punishment so Quisling could be executed.

Guy Fawkes

1570 - 31 JANUARY 1606

CRIME Attempted to blow up the Houses of Parliament at the state opening and kill King James I and other dignitaries.

PUNISHMENT Hanged, drawn and quartered.

07

Fawkes and five other men hatched a plot on 20 May 1604 to blow up Parliament and kill King James I after he refused to allow Catholics more religious freedom. Catholics who refused to attend Anglican services were fined £20 a month. The hope was that without James on the throne, Catholics could take over the country. The conspirators rented a cellar that extended under the Palace of Westminster. There Guy Fawkes hid 36 (some sources say fewer) barrels of gunpowder. The leader of the plot, Robert Catesby, recruited more conspirators, swelling the number to 13. Among them was Francis Tresham, and it is likely that he warned his Catholic brother-in-law Lord Monteagle not to attend Parliament's opening via an anonymous letter. The peer informed Robert Cecil, the secretary of state, of the letter and Fawkes was discovered among the gunpowder in the cellar. Under torture, he revealed the conspirators' names. They fled London, but were captured on the Staffordshire border.

The Gunpowder Plot

The origins of the Gunpowder Plot can be traced back to the reign of Elizabeth I, the so-called Virgin Queen of England

WEDNESDAY 25 FEBRUARY 1601

Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, is beheaded aged 35 at the Tower after attempting to launch a rebellion against Elizabeth I. Irresponsible in the extreme, he is nonetheless one of her favourites and she overlooks his faults for as long as she can. One of the rebels is Robert Catesby.

THURSDAY 24 MARCH 1603

James I ascends to the throne on the death of Elizabeth I. His mother, Mary, Queen of Scots, was a Catholic and his wife, Anne of Denmark, also practises the faith, so Catholics hold out hope there will be some leeway for religious freedom. They are to be severely disappointed.

1604

In 1603, James survives two Catholic-influenced plots – the Bye (a kidnap plan) and Main (to replace him on the throne with his cousin, a plan that saw Sir Walter Raleigh imprisoned in the Tower). James is so shaken up that he proclaims his "utter detestation" of Catholicism in February 1604.

Kim Philby jokes with journalists after being cleared of spying

Kim Philby

1 JANUARY 1912 - 11 MAY 1988

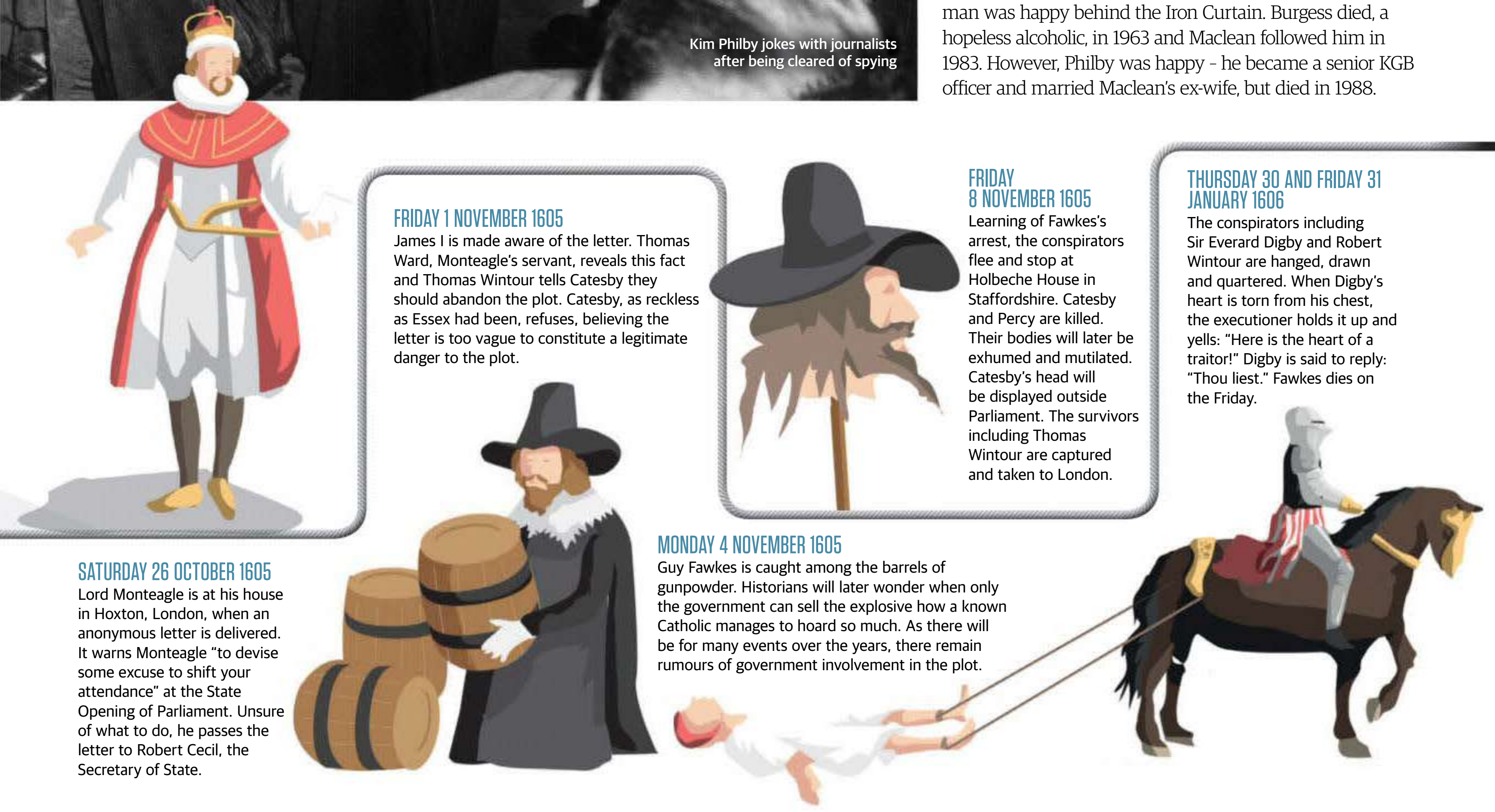
CRIME Betrayed his country to the Soviet Union.

PUNISHMENT Exile

06

In 1929, Harold 'Kim' Philby went up to Trinity College, Cambridge, followed a year later by Guy Burgess and in 1931 by Donald Maclean. In 1935, he joined the Foreign Office. Burgess became a personal assistant to a Tory MP and later worked for the BBC. In 1935, he recruited Anthony Blunt to their espionage network. Philby became a spy in 1934 and while covering the Spanish Civil War for *The Times*, escaped death when a Russian-made shell hit his car. In 1939, Burgess began working for MI6, and in 1940, he hired Philby. In 1939 Blunt joined MI5. In 1944, Maclean worked in the British embassy in Washington DC. In 1945, a Russian defector offered to name three moles inside the British establishment - the man sent to arrange his defection was Philby. He was also asked to find the traitor, known as 'Homer', from 700 suspects, but Philby already knew his identity - Maclean.

On 25 May 1951 Foreign Secretary Herbert Morrison authorised the interrogation of Maclean. Burgess and Maclean fled England at 11pm that night, provoking suspicion. On 7 November 1955 Foreign Secretary Harold Macmillan told the Commons: "I have no reason to conclude that Mr Philby has at any time betrayed the interests of this country." Philby continued to work for MI6 until 1962, when the CIA provided evidence of his treachery. In January 1963, he too fled east. In 1956 Burgess and Maclean had been paraded by the Soviets, but neither man was happy behind the Iron Curtain. Burgess died, a hopeless alcoholic, in 1963 and Maclean followed him in 1983. However, Philby was happy - he became a senior KGB officer and married Maclean's ex-wife, but died in 1988.



SATURDAY 26 OCTOBER 1605

Lord Monteagle is at his house in Hoxton, London, when an anonymous letter is delivered. It warns Monteagle "to devise some excuse to shift your attendance" at the State Opening of Parliament. Unsure of what to do, he passes the letter to Robert Cecil, the Secretary of State.

FRIDAY 1 NOVEMBER 1605

James I is made aware of the letter. Thomas Ward, Monteagle's servant, reveals this fact and Thomas Wintour tells Catesby they should abandon the plot. Catesby, as reckless as Essex had been, refuses, believing the letter is too vague to constitute a legitimate danger to the plot.

MONDAY 4 NOVEMBER 1605

Guy Fawkes is caught among the barrels of gunpowder. Historians will later wonder when only the government can sell the explosive how a known Catholic manages to hoard so much. As there will be for many events over the years, there remain rumours of government involvement in the plot.

FRIDAY 8 NOVEMBER 1605

Learning of Fawkes's arrest, the conspirators flee and stop at Holbeche House in Staffordshire. Catesby and Percy are killed. Their bodies will later be exhumed and mutilated. Catesby's head will be displayed outside Parliament. The survivors including Thomas Wintour are captured and taken to London.

THURSDAY 30 AND FRIDAY 31 JANUARY 1606

The conspirators including Sir Everard Digby and Robert Wintour are hanged, drawn and quartered. When Digby's heart is torn from his chest, the executioner holds it up and yells: "Here is the heart of a traitor!" Digby is said to reply: "Thou liest." Fawkes dies on the Friday.

Lord Lovat

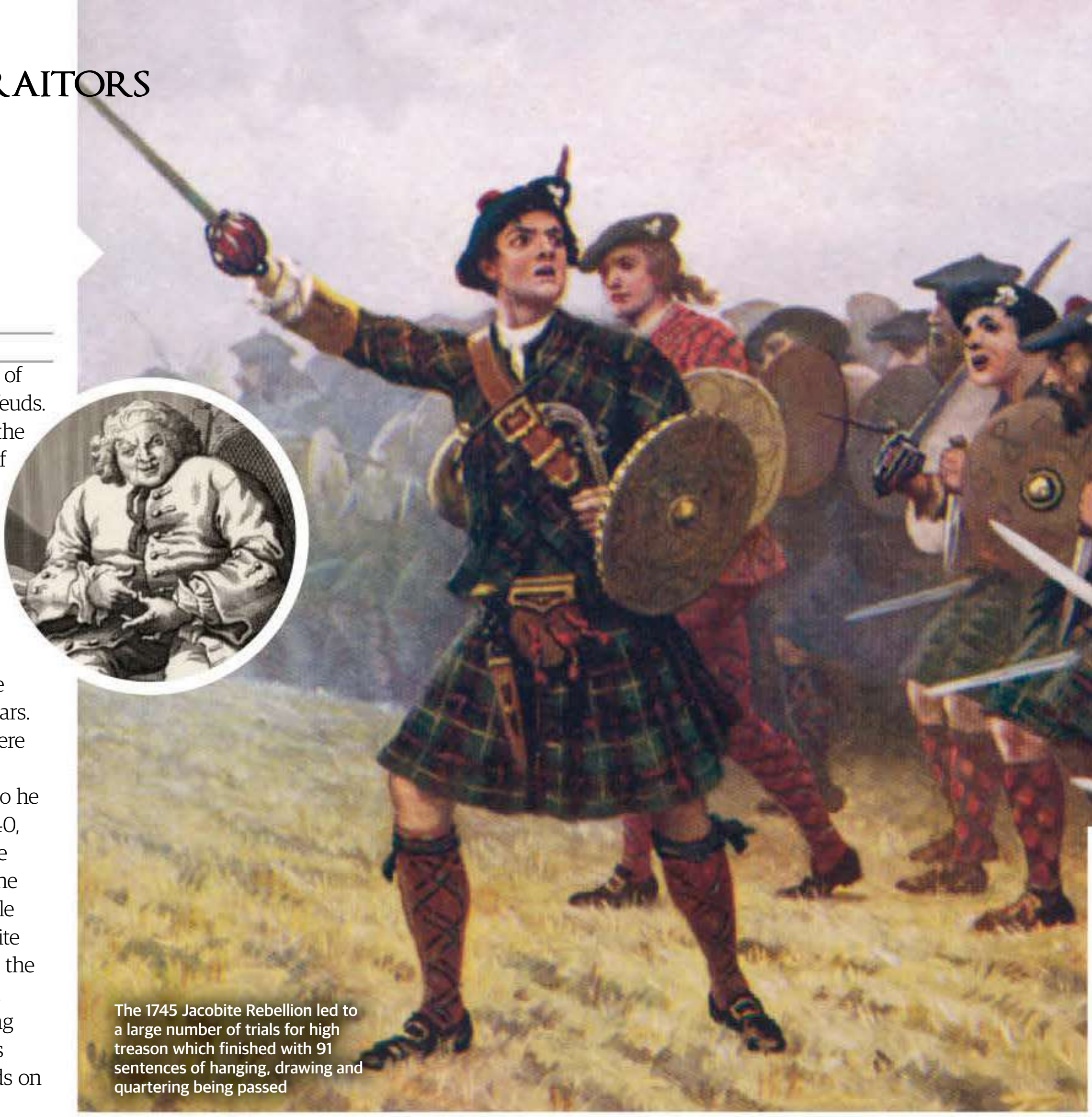
CA 1667 - 9 APRIL 1747

CRIME Lovat was convicted of treason.

PUNISHMENT He was publicly beheaded.

05

The 11th Lord Lovat was the chief of clan Fraser and infamous for his feuds. One such was with the family of the dowager Lady Lovat, the widow of the ninth lord, who he married against her will. In 1698, he was tried and sentenced to death for this but King William III pardoned him. In 1701, he was tried for her rape but did not go to court and fled to France where he contacted the exiled Stuarts. In 1703, he returned to Scotland on a Jacobite mission, but betrayed his masters, and when he returned to France was held prisoner for ten years. Again he escaped and returned to Scotland where he swore allegiance to the government. He was well rewarded, but it was not enough for him, so he began negotiating with the Stuarts again. In 1740, James Edward, the Old Pretender, secretly made him Duke of Fraser. Playing each side against the other, he had his son Simon join the rebels while he professed fealty to George II. After the Jacobite victory at Prestonpans, Lovat openly supported the Stuart cause. When the Jacobites were defeated at Culloden he urged Charles Edward, the Young Pretender, to fight on, but to no avail. Lovat was captured and condemned by the House of Lords on 18 March 1747.



The 1745 Jacobite Rebellion led to a large number of trials for high treason which finished with 91 sentences of hanging, drawing and quartering being passed

Judas Iscariot

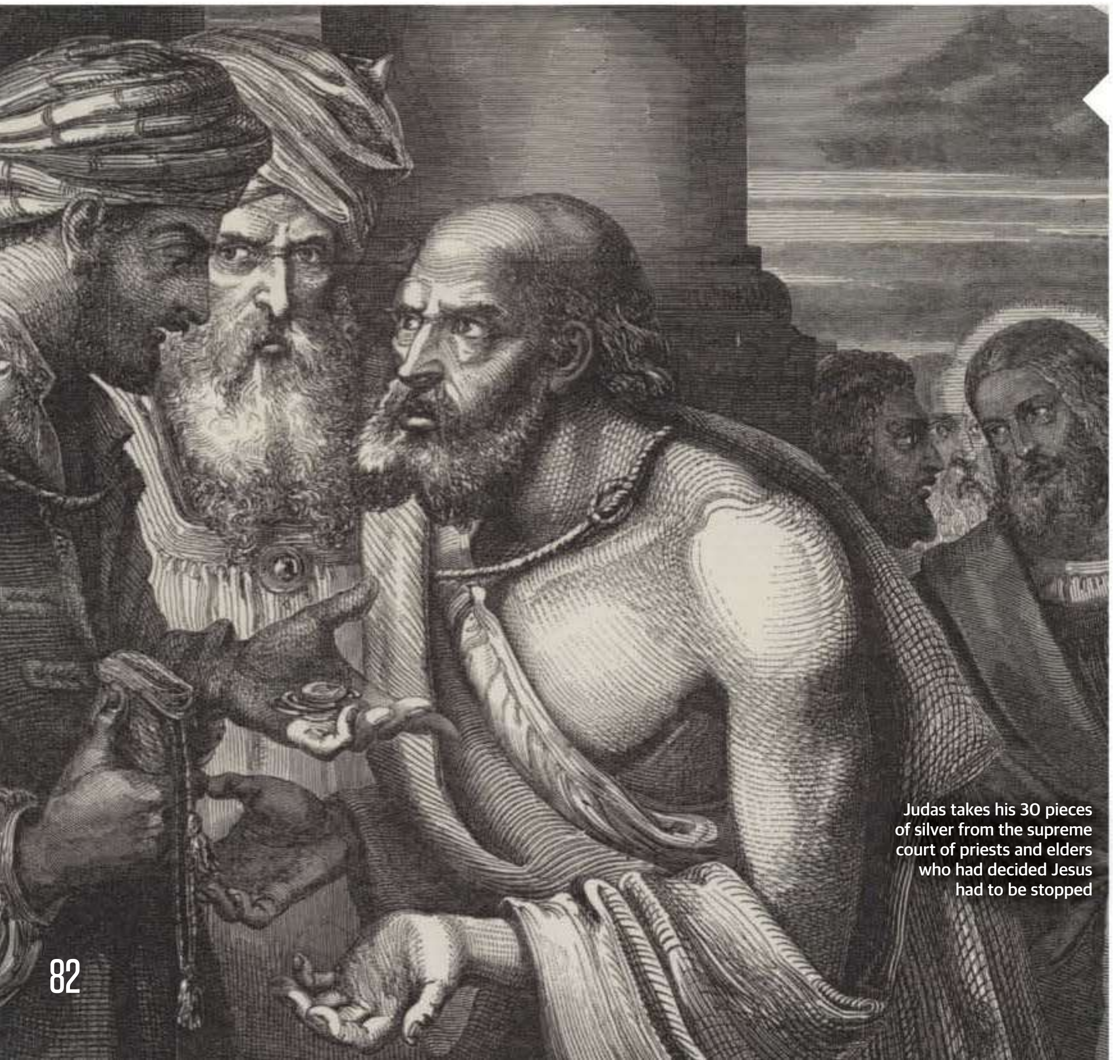
CA 10 BCE - 7 APRIL 30 CE

CRIME Judas sold Jesus of Nazareth out to the Roman authorities.

PUNISHMENT None, but committed suicide. In his *Inferno*, Dante placed Judas between the ninth and lowest circles of Hell.

04

In around 28 CE, a carpenter named of Jesus of Nazareth began preaching in Galilee. He became popular and gathered around him a number of disciples, one of whom was Judas Iscariot. He was given the role of treasurer and kept a tight hold on the purse strings. He objected when, as he saw it, money was wasted on oil to anoint Jesus's feet. Judas thought the emolument should have been sold and the proceeds given to the poor. After three years of preaching, the chief priests of the temple, determined to stop Jesus, met Judas and persuaded him to betray him, for a fee of 30 pieces of silver. On Thursday 6 April 30, Jesus and his disciples ate their last supper in the garden of Gethsemane. Afterward the disciples lazed around until Roman soldiers disturbed them. They picked up their swords but Jesus told them to put them away. The synoptic Gospels describe how Judas betrayed Jesus with a kiss before he was led away to be crucified. Full of remorse, Judas tried to give back the silver, but without success. He threw the money down at the temple and ultimately hanged himself.



Judas takes his 30 pieces of silver from the supreme court of priests and elders who had decided Jesus had to be stopped

Edward Snowden

21 JUNE 1983

CRIME Stole tens of thousands of classified documents.

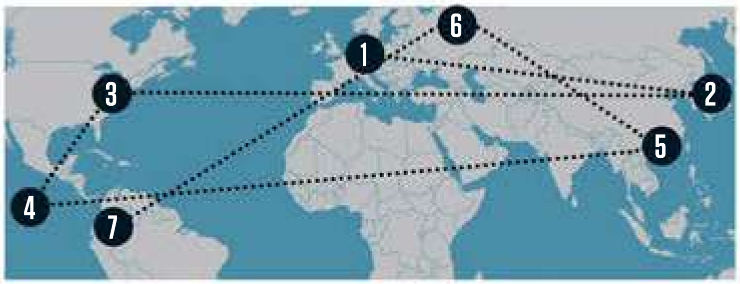
PUNISHMENT Self-imposed exile

02 To many on the left Edward Snowden is a hero, to many on the right he is a traitor who betrayed the United States. In May 2004 he said he wanted to fight in Iraq and joined the military, but was discharged on 28 September without seeing action. The following year, he became a security guard at a "top-secret facility" in Maryland. He joined the CIA at Langley in 2006 to work in the computer department, and in March 2007, the agency sent him to Geneva to keep the computer network safe from hackers. Snowden later claimed the CIA got a Swiss banker drunk and blackmailed him into becoming an informant, a claim disputed by the Swiss. The Republican Snowden took against President Obama upset by his championing of affirmative action. He also railed against official government leaks - a terrible crime in his eyes. In February 2009, Snowden resigned from the CIA and joined Dell as an independent contractor, where he was sent to Japan and then Hawaii. It was while in the 50th state that Snowden decided to betray his former employer, friends and country. On 20 May, he flew to Hong Kong. He told filmmaker Laura Poitras that he had Presidential Policy Directive 20, a top-secret 18-page document, which showed the NSA was tapping fibre-optic cables, intercepting telephone calls and bugging on an industrial scale. He exposed tens of thousands of documents he had taken while working at the NSA. The State Department revoked his passport so when he tried to enter other countries he was refused. In 2014, Russia issued Snowden with a permit allowing him to live in the country for three years, although he has said that he would prefer to live in an EU country.

Hero or traitor? The views on Edward Snowden are sharply divided

Snowden on the run

Edward Snowden is everywhere, or so it would seem after he fled with thousands of secret documents



1 SWITZERLAND MARCH 2007 Snowden works on IT security for CIA in Geneva. He is given diplomatic status and a flat near Lake Geneva. He is considered the leading "technical and cybersecurity expert."

2 JAPAN 2009 Snowden moves to Yokota Air Base near Tokyo where he works as a private contractor for the NSA. He is tasked with defending the NSA network against Chinese hackers.

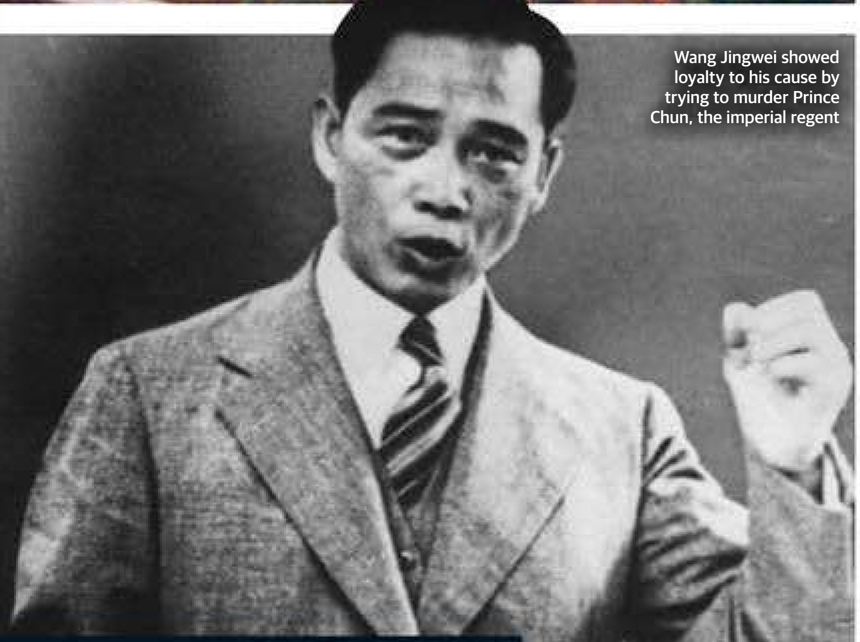
3 MARYLAND 2011 Edward Snowden returns to the United States where he spends a year as lead technologist on Dell's CIA account. He advises the heads of the CIA on securing their networks.

4 HAWAII MARCH 2012 - 20 MAY 2013 Dell appoints him lead technologist for the NSA's information-sharing office. His job is to spy on China and North Korea. From February, he works for consulting firm Booz Allen Hamilton.

5 HONG KONG 20 MAY 2013 Snowden reveals numerous classified NSA secrets to journalist Glenn Greenwald from *The Guardian* and film-maker Laura Poitras. *The Guardian* publishes the first tranche on 5 June.

6 MOSCOW 23 JUNE 2013 He flies to Moscow's Sheremetyevo International Airport but is refused entry after US authorities void his passport. He applies for asylum in 21 countries during his 39 days at the Moscow airport.

7 ECUADOR 2013 Ecuador is one of four countries that offer Snowden asylum while he is at Sheremetyevo Airport, but although he is rumoured to be boarding a flight there, he never goes.



Wang Jingwei showed loyalty to his cause by trying to murder Prince Chun, the imperial regent

Wang Jingwei

4 MAY 1883 - 10 NOVEMBER 1944

CRIME Betrayed his country to the Japanese and governed Japanese-occupied China.

PUNISHMENT None – he died while still in office.

03 Wang Jingwei joined revolutionary Sun Yat-sen's party Tongmenghui and quickly rose through the ranks. In February 1910, in a bid to bolster the party, Wang tried to assassinate Prince Chun, the imperial regent. Wang was tried, but such was his bravery in face of impending death that his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. After the 1911 revolution overthrew the Qing dynasty, Wang was released. From 1917 until 1924, he was Sun's personal assistant and one of the leaders of the new Nationalist Party (Kuomintang). Sun died in 1925 and Wang found himself fighting Chiang Kai-shek for control of the government. In 1932, a truce was called between the two men. In 1937, China and Japan went to war and in May 1939 Wang signed a secret pact with Japan. In 1940, he became the leader of the regime governing Japanese-occupied areas of China, including the former Nationalist capital of Nanking.

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg went to their deaths for passing secrets to the Soviet Union

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg

JULIUS BORN 12 MAY 1918 ETHEL BORN 28 SEPTEMBER 1915

CRIME Passed secrets to the USSR.

PUNISHMENT Death by electrocution.

01 The so-called Atom Bomb Spies, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were electrocuted for passing secrets to the Soviet Union. Both were born on New York's Lower East Side, the children of Jewish immigrants, they married on 18 June 1939 and had two sons, Michael Allen and Robert Harry. Julius worked as an engineer for the military from 1940 until February 1945, but was sacked for lying about his membership in the Communist Party. From 1945 until 1950, he organised three small businesses, two of them machine shops run by his wife's brothers Bernard and David Greenglass.

On 17 July 1950, J Edgar Hoover personally announced his arrest on charges of selling secret information about US atomic research. On 25 January 1950, government official Alger Hiss had been convicted of perjury for denying his involvement in spying. The following month, physicist Klaus Fuchs was arrested and on 1 March 1950 sentenced to 14 years in prison for spying. His courier Harry Gold named David Greenglass as someone who had given him secret information. Greenglass was arrested on 15 June 1950, at which he said Julius had recruited him in 1944. On 11 August, Ethel was arrested and a week later Morton Sobell, a schoolmate of Julius.

The trial of the 'Rosenberg Spy Ring' began on 6 March 1951 in New York. The lead witnesses against the Rosenbergs were David Greenglass and his wife Ruth, but the decision of the Rosenbergs to testify turned out to be unhelpful as Ethel incriminated herself. Despite the fact the entire government case was based on the testimony of David, who had pleaded guilty in October 1950, and Ruth Greenglass, all four defendants were convicted on 29 March 1951. On 5 April, Judge Irving R Kaufman passed sentence. David Greenglass received 15 years in prison; Morton Sobell was sent down for 30 years and on 21 May 1951 the Rosenbergs were sentenced to death.

For two years, the Rosenbergs' lawyers fought to have the sentence commuted or to gain a new trial, as thousands of people in the States as well as overseas pleaded for clemency for the Rosenbergs. They wrote to each other from their prison cells and the letters were later published in a book. Albert Einstein, the president of France and Pope Pius XII all urged the death sentence be set aside. The Supreme Court refused three times to review the case and on 19 June 1953 the court voted with six votes to three against to vacate the stay of execution. That same day, the Rosenbergs were electrocuted at Sing Sing Prison, New York.

FBI documents later revealed that Hoover had recommended clemency for Ethel, but not for Julius. In September 2008, evidence emerged that Ethel's conviction was in fact based on perjured testimony by her younger brother.

High treason in the UK

Betraying Britain has been punished in a variety of ways throughout the centuries

1076 BEHEADING

Used in Anglo-Saxon times, William the Conqueror reintroduces beheading as a punishment for high treason. Later it is reserved for nobles, who are also 'attainted' – stripped of land and title. Lord Lovat is the last man in Britain publicly beheaded.

1351 HANGING, DRAWING AND QUARTERING, OR BURNING AT THE STAKE FOR WOMEN

The Treason Act of 1351 is passed and in addition to killing the monarch, waging war against him or giving help to his enemies, it is now also punishable to sleep with the monarch's wife, eldest unmarried daughter, or the eldest son's wife.

27 JULY 1814 HANGING, WITH DISEMBOWELLING, BEHEADING AND QUARTERING CARRIED OUT POSTHUMOUSLY

The Treason Act 1814 receives royal assent and hanging, drawing and quartering is replaced by mere hanging while the victim is living. After death, their body is cut into four. The state stops burning women at the stake in 1709.

1870 HANGING

Hanging, drawing and quartering is abolished in Britain in 1870 by the Forfeiture Act, as is the automatic forfeit of a person's goods and land. Subsequent traitors are only hanged and within the walls of a prison rather than publicly.

1998 LIFE IMPRISONMENT

In May 1997, New Labour is elected to power with a huge majority and the following year passes legislation that finally abolishes the death penalty, meaning no one will face execution in the United Kingdom for any crime.

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ALWAYS LEARNING PEARSON

True Heir To British Throne Was Australian Rice Farmer

Do you know 1 in 2 Britons could be descended from royalty?

There were 13 monarchs who reigned from 1066 until 1485 fathering forty illegitimate children between them. King Henry II had around 20 children of which 9 survived and Edward III's descendants are estimated to be more than 4 million.

Some experts estimate 80 percent of England's present population descends from this prolific royal. Others believe nearly everyone with British ancestry has a connection with this king.

And what of the farmer? Michael Abney-Hastings, born in Sussex, educated in Yorkshire until he moved as a teenager to the small town of Jerilderie, Australia. In 2004 a TV documentary showed his link back to Edward IV, through the Plantagenet line.
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BOOK REVIEWS

All About History's pick of the newest and most interesting history books

SHERLOCK HOLMES:
THE MAN WHO NEVER LIVED AND WILL NEVER DIE

Exploring the truth behind the world's greatest detective

Author Alex Werner and the Museum of London **Publisher** Ebury Publishing **Price** £25 **Released** Out now

Since the publication of his first case, *A Study In Scarlet* in 1887, the adventures of Sherlock Holmes have captivated audiences the world over. Through his various incarnations across print, radio, stage and screen, the exploits of Arthur Conan Doyle's eccentric detective have since become a billion-dollar industry. *The Man Who Never Lived And Will Never Die* explores the history of Holmes, and why audiences still find the master of deduction so enthralling after all these years.

This collection of essays, photographs and illustrations is a companion to the exhibition of the same name being held at the Museum of London until April 2015. Compiled by Alex Werner, the museum's head of history collections, the six essays by leading experts form a comprehensive guide to Holmesian culture, from the character's inspiration to the events that influenced Doyle's plots.

Each section of the book focuses on a particular element of the reality behind the fictional sleuth. The introduction, provided by historian Sir David Cannadine, puts Sherlock Holmes' cases in context with regard to Doyle's own life, drawing parallels between aspects of his storylines and the social and political issues at the close of the Victorian era. John Stokes delves into Holmes' "Bohemian soul" and unconventional lifestyle. Alex Werner himself tracks the transition of Holmes and Watson's antics from novels to stand-alone *Strand* magazine shorts, while Clare Pettitt explains how this change related to the rise of 'throwaway' literature for readers on the go.

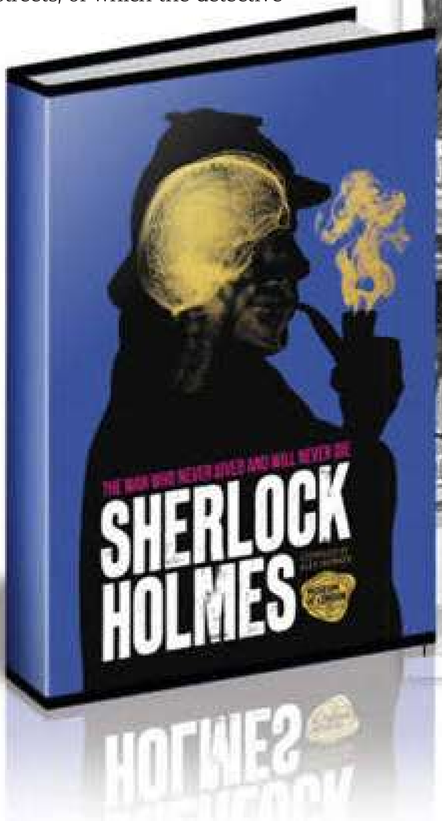
An entry by Pat Hardy examines how artists depicted London at the time, and how the city is arguably a prominent character in its own right. Nathalie Morris concludes the collection with a review of the various incarnations of Sherlock Holmes from the stage through to modern television and film adaptations.

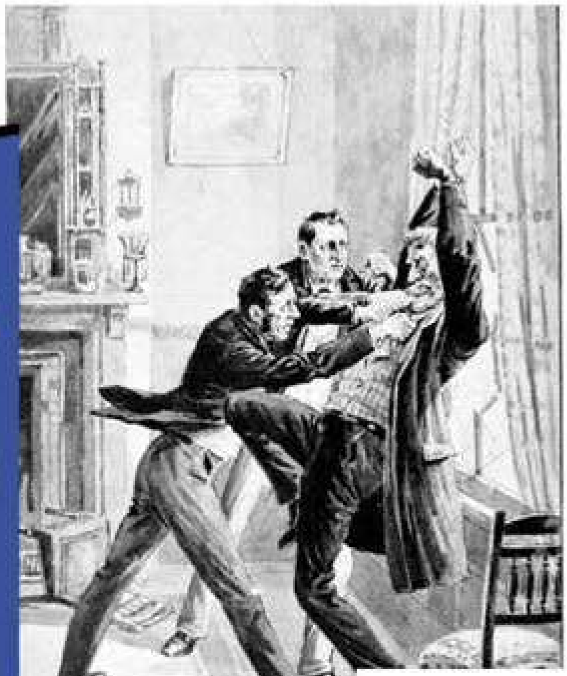
Although the content is enlightening and authoritative, at times the tone is overwhelmingly academic. This combined with the differing writing styles and approaches of each contributor, means the text is not always easy to connect with.

It is in such instances, where the text becomes somewhat dense and disengaging, that the fantastic imagery really saves the day by offering more direct connections between the reader and Doyle's world. Photographs and paintings of late-19th and early-20th-century London are windows into the world of hansom cabs, gas lamps and pollution-induced fog that provided the backdrop for many of Holmes' cases. Detailed maps show the complexity of the city's ever-expanding spiderweb of streets, of which the detective made it his hobby to have "an exact knowledge." Original illustrations, particularly those by Sidney Paget, show how artist's visualisations helped to develop the character's image from Doyle's original descriptions and shaped our impression of his appearance to this day.

For new fans looking to learn more about the story behind the sleuth there are much more accessible texts to be found elsewhere, but this is undoubtedly a must-have addition to the bookshelves of any avid Holmes enthusiast.

Jackie Snowden





An 1891 plate from the first Sherlock Holmes story, *A Study in Scarlet*

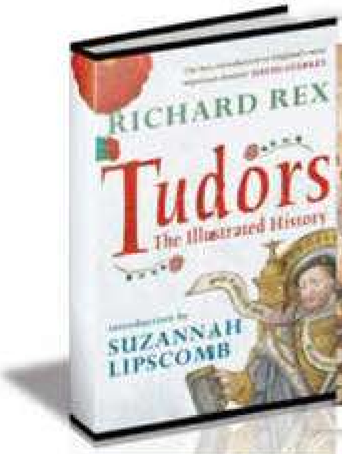
TUDORS: THE ILLUSTRATED HISTORY

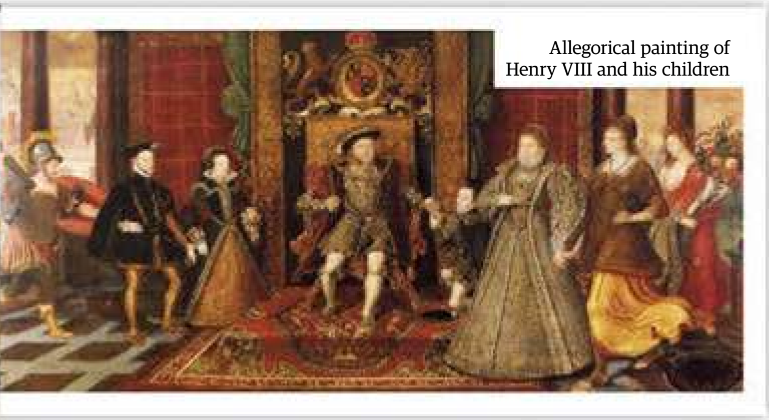
A dynamic journey through England's most famous dynasty

Author Richard Rex **Publisher** Amberley **Price** £25 **Released** Out now

The Tudors are perhaps the British dynasty that has most captured the fascination and intrigue of the nation. From the long and illustrious reign of Elizabeth, the terror of Bloody Mary to the ruthless determination of their father, Henry VIII, each Tudor reign is remarkably fascinating, different and yet intrinsically connected. *Tudors: The Illustrated History* takes you on a journey through the reigns of all the Tudor monarchs. Each section of the book provides a brief overview of the monarch, and then goes into detail about specific areas of interest during their reign.

This book is not a full biography of the Tudor kings and queens - there are plenty of those out there to pick from - but rather is an excellent introduction to this revolutionary period of history. The narrative is politically driven; the monarchs are well and truly the main characters and focus. Other figures do feature, but only as side characters to the 'main plot.' This isn't the book to read, for example, if you want to learn more about Anne Boleyn, whose entire fall is confined to one abrupt paragraph. The narrative places you firmly in the royal circle, examining the monarch's motivations, contributions and often somewhat dubious actions.





Allegorical painting of Henry VIII and his children

The 'illustrated' in the title is a reference to the pages of photos, letters, paintings and engravings dotted throughout the book. These photos are a great accompaniment to a light, easy-to-read, but detailed text. Although you may have to look elsewhere for further detail on the king or queen of your choice, this book does a very good job at providing a vibrant, concise and accessible introduction to the Tudor dynasty, and does justice to just how dynamic a period it was.

Frances White

CONFUCIUS AND THE WORLD HE CREATED

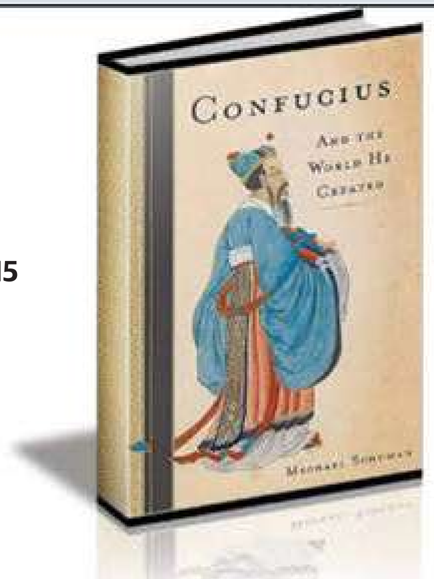
Jack of all trades, master of none

Author Michael Schuman **Publisher** Basic Books **Price** £20 **Released** 19 March 2015

Focusing not only on Confucius' life, but the entire history of interpretations of his texts and inclusion within the Chinese government, *Confucius And The World He Created* seems desperate to cover as much ground as possible, with hundreds of years zipping by in the blink of a few paragraphs. Part one is by far the biggest culprit, but parts two and three offer genuine insight into the ways in which Confucian teaching and interpretations of Confucian teaching have affected the political development of China and individual lives, and it's here that the pace slows a little and it becomes a much more engaging read.

However, *Confucius* is riddled with emotive language, assumptions, and phrases that tell the reader more about the author's personal viewpoint than that of those within the events described, particularly in relation to the women of the book, with one empress regent described laughably as "an overbearing old lady." While this more informal, subjective language can make certain denser parts of the book easier to digest, it's jarring and feels out of place in what should surely be as direct and analytical a text as possible, considering the political weight and influence of its subject.

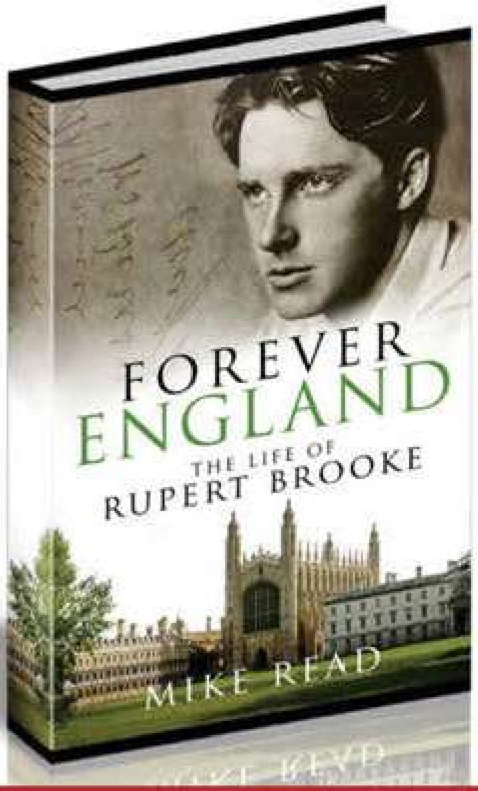
Confucius And The World He Created doesn't impart information in an objective manner as readily as it needs to in order to be a useful textbook for modern historians. That's not to say that it doesn't cover some fascinating ground - the conflicting ways in which the ruling bodies of China have applied Confucius' legacy in recent years is broken down clearly, for example, as is the cloudy issue of filial piety - but the manner in which much of the information is imparted is frustratingly short-sighted. Confucius' misogyny, for example, does not cease to exist simply because it can be excused by the time he was living in; it should be something to analyse within this context.



It's a valid goal, but in trying to cover the entirety of Confucius' teachings and subsequent interpretations, *Confucius And The World He Created* is both too dense in its Part One overview for new students, and too brief in any one area of study from Parts Two and Three for those looking for deeper study of these topics. While you can feel the passion and knowledge throughout the book, it's marred by a lack of objectivity in language and a keenness to accomplish more than is possible in a brief few hundred pages.

Rebecca Richards

FOREVER ENGLAND: THE LIFE OF RUPERT BROOKE



A century since his death, celebrated poet Rupert Brooke's life is put under the microscope

Author Mike Read **Publisher** Biteback Publishing **Price** £10.99 **Released** Out now

Rupert Brooke's untimely death in 1915 has cemented his status in history as one of Britain's greatest war poets. His moving words that include such poems as *The Soldier* have captured the hearts of many over the century since his death, and even now he remains an object of literary fascination.

Mike Read's biography of Brooke certainly feeds upon this obsession. A comprehensive description of Brooke's life, from his school years at Rugby School to his time at Cambridge and travelling, *Forever England* is a thorough analysis of Brooke's life - it even unveils a previously unknown love affair that resulted in an illegitimate child.

Easy to follow, Read's account of Brooke's life is an interesting read, filled with historical knowledge, casual gossip and humorous anecdotes. It's a shame, however, that a meaty portion of the book is taken up by irrelevant historical information about locations that Brooke visited. While it's interesting to read, it feels superfluous, and considerably more could have been said on Brooke's extensive travelling.

Read's passion for Brooke is evident on every page, however, and the biography is liberally peppered with Brooke's letters and poems - both published and previously unknown - providing a sense of context. What's more, Read even discusses the poets who inspired some of Brooke's most moving pieces.

Rupert Brooke's life has inspired plenty of theories and dramatisations over the last hundred years, and those who appreciate poetry - and are keen to see the creative development of one of the most prominent British poets of the century - certainly won't be disappointed with *Forever England*. It may feel padded in parts, but the passion that lies on every page will make every word worth reading.

Philippa Grafton

DIRTY OLD LONDON:

THE VICTORIAN FIGHT AGAINST FILTH

Londoners dying to clean their act up

Author Lee Jackson **Publisher** Yale University Press **Price** £20 **Released** Out now

Think you know everything about the Victorians? Think again. *Dirty Old London* offers a unique glimpse into life in the 'Big Smoke' at the height of the Industrial Revolution, sweeping the dust off tales of grit and grime never told before. From the night soil men who emptied putrid cesspools while unwashed Londoners slept, to the masterminds of the public toilet, this book shines a spotlight on the unsung heroes of 19th-century waste disposal.

Between 1800 and 1900, London exploded from being a city of 1 million to a city of 6 million. As members of Parliament pondered ways to handle this rapid population growth, tens of thousands were dying from dirt-related diseases. Sewers spewed into the Thames - the main source of drinking water for Londoners - causing a deadly outbreak of cholera. Meanwhile, smoke from unrelenting factories polluted the lungs of old and young, drastically increasing the number of deaths from pulmonary conditions. Graveyards could no longer fulfil the demand for funerary real estate, so coffins were stacked on top of each other in deep shafts. Rotting bodies were frequently disturbed and dismembered in efforts to find unoccupied ground, and fears that their gases were poisoning the atmosphere led to several businessmen jumping at the chance for commercial exploitation.

Split into nine thematic chapters complete with photographs, illustrations and newspaper clippings, as well as an extensive notes section and bibliography, Lee Jackson is clearly a man who knows the era inside-out. *Dirty Old London* is ideal for any enthusiast or historian wanting to deepen their knowledge of the period; the squeamish, meanwhile, should look elsewhere.

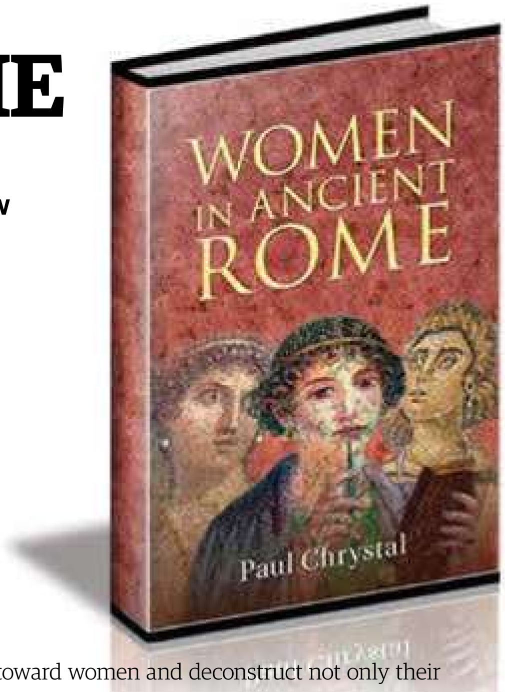
Alicea Francis

The River Thames in Victorian London
LEE JACKSON
DIRTY OLD LONDON
THE VICTORIAN FIGHT AGAINST FILTH

WOMEN IN ANCIENT ROME

The real lives of the subjugated sex

Author Paul Chrystal **Publisher** Amberley Publishing **Price** £9.99 **Released** Out now



Women In Ancient Rome does a fine job of filling the historical gap highlighted by the author; the absence of informative texts for the casual student on the subject of women and their place in Roman society. With a firm objectivity and a pleasantly factual address, Chrystal breaks down the complexities of everyday life for Roman women in an accessible manner. Considering the imbalance that still exists in the field of history in covering those who were not the kings, conquerors, and law-makers, it's refreshing to read something so engagingly written that looks clearly at their roles and the expectations that were demanded at the time.

Despite the breadth of topics relating both directly and indirectly to women in Ancient Roman society that Chrystal dives into, the pace doesn't feel rushed; instead, the reader is guided through a fascinating overview of several subjects, presented with evidence and facts, and left to draw their own collected image of the realities of life for women at this time. Though the chapters are somewhat brief, they also serve as a potential springboard for those curious to find out more on any given subject; *Women In Ancient Rome* sports a thorough and extensive bibliography and footnotes that make it incredibly easy to pursue individually any of the subjects covered. The topics range from the more obvious familial roles of women, marriage and motherhood, to their education, public perception, religious roles and health. The chapter on women's medicine at the time is a subject still not frequently discussed and is particularly fascinating.

Women In Ancient Rome takes an objective yet engaging tone, with only a handful of questionable descriptions of female sexuality cropping up occasionally that feel a little out of place. But perhaps the most refreshing angle of this book is the attitude of Chrystal in acknowledging the shortcomings of not only studies thus far in the subject, but also in the source material, in itself revealing much about the attitudes at the time. And yet *Women In Ancient Rome* is a worthwhile text, drawing conclusions from fascinating sources like obituaries, attempting to decode the attitude toward women and deconstruct not only their everyday lives but their place in society as a whole.

There is plenty here to interest anyone interested in Ancient Rome. It's certainly not an exhaustive text on the subject, but *Women In Ancient Rome* is an excellent read for those that wish to have a more complete understanding of the Roman era, and Chrystal is an informative and engaging guide.

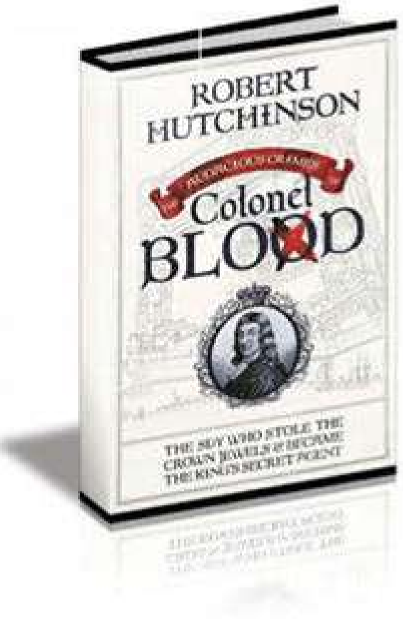
Rebecca Richards

THE AUDACIOUS CRIMES OF COLONEL THOMAS BLOOD

The life and times of the world's greatest anti-heroes

Author Robert Hutchinson **Publisher** Weidenfeld & Nicolson **Price** £20 **Released** 14 May 2015

One of the best-known landmarks in Britain is the Tower of London, famous for being entrusted with the Crown Jewels. The value of the collection as well as its religious and royal significance has made it a prime target for thieves, but only one man has successfully got them out of the tower. Colonel Thomas Blood's story is told by Robert Hutchinson, subtitled as "the spy who stole the Crown Jewels & became the king's secret agent." With a title like that you know exactly what to expect.


ROBERT HUTCHINSON
Audacious Crimes of
Colonel BLOOD
THE SPY WHO STOLE THE CROWN JEWELS & BECAME THE KING'S SECRET AGENT

Unfortunately, it is an awfully long time coming. For a subject as fascinating as the man who carried out one of the most daring acts of burglary ever before becoming a favourite in the court of King Charles II, the book itself is dry and hard-going. It isn't until over halfway through that the story picks up pace and actually gets to the subject of the theft of the Crown Jewels. Hutchinson has clearly researched the subject thoroughly, but at times you feel bombarded by facts and names. There are over 50 new names introduced within the first 25 pages of the book, which makes them quite boggling.

The life of Colonel Blood was full of incredible twists and turns. He headed a number of Irish revolutionary plots, attacked and kidnapped an English lord, rescued a friend from the gallows, nearly made off with the symbol of the monarchy and still became a trusted spy and confidante within royal and political circles.

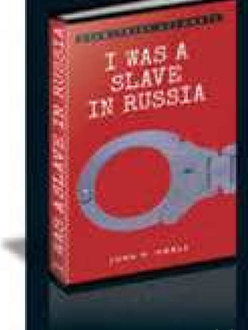
The man was a force of nature, charming all he met with his easy way with words. It's just a shame the book doesn't have the same fluid tone, sounding more like an academic paper or essay. This book has information in spades, but as an entertaining piece of nonfiction, it falls just a little short.

Jamie Frier

HISTORY of WAR RECOMMENDS...

I Was A Slave In Russia

Author: John H Noble
Price: £8.99 **Publisher:** Amberley



Originally published in 1961, *I Was A Slave In Russia* has a well-earned reputation. As a first-person account of what it was like inside the Soviet gulag system, it remains an essential document on an incarcerated American's struggle during the Cold War. *I Was A Slave In Russia* has lost none of its impact – it's a brutal and grim story, but also utterly gripping.

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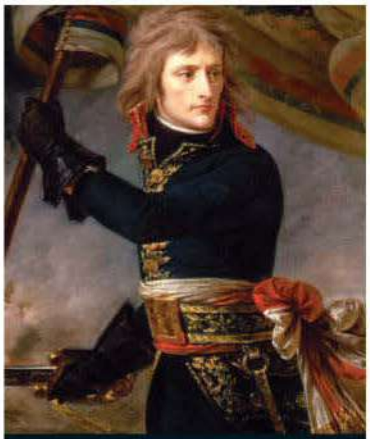
How much truth is there in the *Assassin's Creed* games franchise?

Piers Charnley

Assassin's Creed is, of course, a fictional game series, so all historical events seen in it should be taken with a pinch of salt. However, it is not completely without merit and lots of the plots have a basis in truth. Records do indicate that a guild of assassins was based in Masyaf Castle during the third crusade as seen in the first game. Although the many deaths of actual historical figures in the series are changed to assassination, they do occur at the right time and often the right place. A lot of credit must be given to the designers, as the surroundings and cities portrayed in the game, from the guards' uniforms to the buildings the player ascends, are very close to how they would have been at the time. The Knights Templar were a real military order, but their existence ended in 1312 after many of their members were burned at the stake, as seen in *Assassin's Creed Unity.* The idea they secretly operate behind the scenes today can neither be proven nor disproved and exists solely in the realms of conspiracy. *Assassin's Creed* presents a fictionalised version of history and should not be taken as fact by any means, but it does offer an intriguing basis on which to build your own historical knowledge of the people and events featured in it.

Masyaf Castle served as the stronghold of the Hashshashin sect, which the assassins in the series are based on


Napoleon's father served as the representative of Corsica at the court of Louis XVI

Is it true Napoleon wasn't actually French?

Paul Hadley, Surrey

This question emerges from confusion surrounding Napoleon's birthplace. He was born in Corsica. Corsica was originally property of Genoa (Italy), but the year before Napoleon's birth it was bought by France, so this technically makes Napoleon a French citizen. However, on a personal level throughout his youth Napoleon was fiercely Corsican, and like many Corsicans considered his home a separate country to France. It is recorded in several places that he spoke French with a heavy Corsican accent, and this led to him being bullied at school. As he grew up and became more involved in French life his allegiance to Corsica faded and he considered himself devotedly French.

This day in history 5 March

363

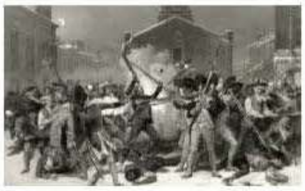
An ill-fated campaign

The Roman Emperor Julian sets off from the Ancient Greek city of Antioch with 90,000 men in an ambitious attack on the Sassanid Empire. Although the campaign is initially successful, Julian is mortally wounded and dies.

1770

The Boston Massacre

After being provoked by an angry mob, British troops shoot dead five Americans in Boston, Massachusetts. This event will later contribute to the outbreak of the American Revolutionary War.



1933

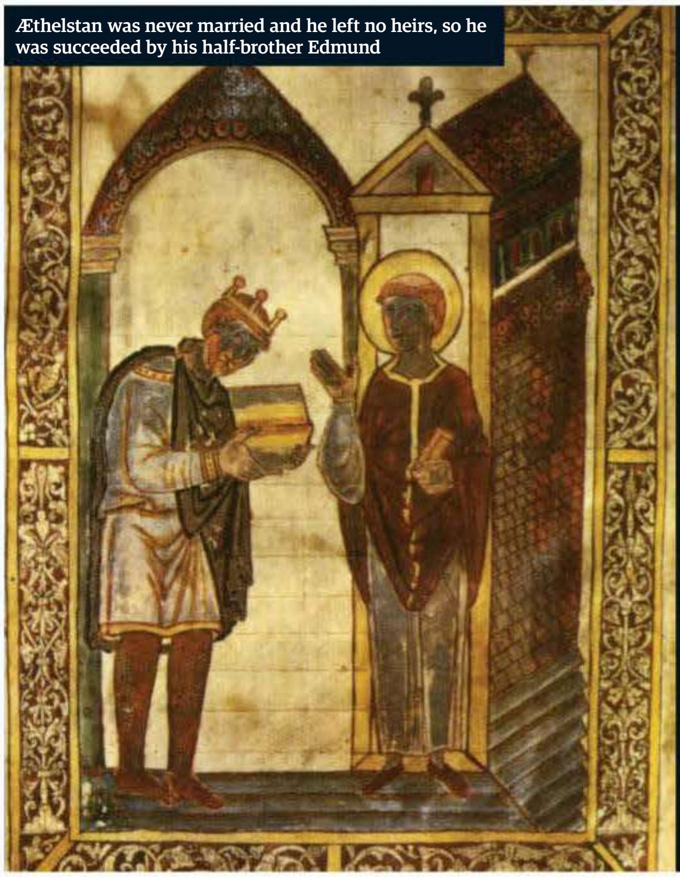
A growing power

At the Reichstag elections Adolf Hitler's Nazi Party receives 43.9% of the vote. Although failing to achieve a clear majority, this result allows the passing of the Enabling Act and the establishment of a dictatorship.

1936

A legendary flight

What will become a much-loved aircraft for its role during WWII, the Supermarine Spitfire takes off in its first flight in the United Kingdom.



Æthelstan was never married and he left no heirs, so he was succeeded by his half-brother Edmund

Who was the first king of England?

Victor Brown, Leeds

ÆTHELSTAN

893-939, Anglo-Saxon

Brief Bio

Son of King Edward the Elder, in 927 Æthelstan conquered the last Viking kingdom in York, making him the ruler of the whole of England. He went on to invade Scotland in 934, but he was known as a pious king and he developed his household into a centre of English learning.

There are multiple answers to this question and scholars still disagree over who this honour should be given to. Many kings ruled over enough of the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms of England to have some claim to the title. For example, Alfred the Great served as King of Wessex, the modern-day southern area of Great Britain, but he never ruled the east or the north. The first king to rule the whole of England was Æthelstan, after he conquered Northumbria in 927, and he was also the first to be named 'King of the English'.

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Why do we say 'bless you' when someone sneezes?

Lexie White, Kent

The action of wishing someone well after a sneeze stretches back thousands of years, so it's difficult to pin one explanation down. However, the phrase 'God bless you' after a sneeze can be attributed to 590 and Pope Gregory I. During this time an outbreak of bubonic plague was raging in the Eastern Roman Empire. In response, the Pope ordered a series of endless prayers, as sneezing was regarded as a sign of the disease. 'God bless you' was seen as a method to prevent the sneezer from contracting the plague.

Pope Gregory I became known as 'the Father of Christian Worship'

What happened to this French ghost town in WWII? Find out at **historyanswers.co.uk**

1946

The Iron Curtain is drawn
In a speech at Westminster College, Missouri, Winston Churchill first coins the phrase "Iron Curtain" to describe the boundary dividing Europe into two. It will later be used throughout the Cold War.

1953

Death of a dictator
Joseph Stalin, leader of the Soviet Union, dies aged 74. He is found lying on his back on the floor of his bedroom after suffering a suspected stroke; although doctors attempt to save his life, he dies a few days later.

1960

An iconic shot
Cuban photographer Alberto Korda snaps a photo of Marxist revolutionary Che Guevara as he attends a memorial service. It will later become one of the most iconic photographs in the world.

2012

Kony 2012
The organisation Invisible Children launches its Stop Kony campaign with the release of the short film *Kony 2012*, with the intent of encouraging the arrest of African Militia leader Joseph Kony.

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The war at home

When the Battle of Britain broke out in the summer of 1940, Edward Gowing was an 11-year-old schoolboy living in the village of Littleton, north of Winchester. As a young boy Edward was fascinated by the planes he watched leaving and entering the Naval training airfield at Worthy Down. From his house he was able to witness marauding Messerschmitt planes shooting down the Southampton barrage balloons and dropping bombs on the unfortunate town. Aged 14 he joined the School Air Training Corps where he was able to experience flying in a DH98A Dragon Rapide, or 'Dominie', plane. Although the war was over, after his 16th birthday in December 1945 he joined the Royal Navy.

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Their Finest Hour

The Spitfire was a graceful thing, a slender hull, elliptic wing,
And as she first took to the air, enthralling all the people there,
How could they know that one day she, would shape our country's destiny;
For near at hand the skies were grey, and they were spreading England's way,
And those who recognised the sign, thanked God the plane had flown in time.

Swift as a greyhound from the slips, sweet as a kiss from a maiden's lips,
A thousand horsepower and eight guns too, the fighter pilot's dream come true.
She climbed like an arrow in the sky, banking and wheeling five miles high,
A silver speck on a trail of white, and this was how we'd see her fight,
Fight like Nelson and Francis Drake, to smash the Armada for England's sake.

And soon the bomb and cannon roared, and Europe reeled from the Nazi hoard.
Panzer and Stuka swept the field, and nothing could stop the final yield.
Down through Holland and France they came, smashing through lines of vaunted fame
Till they stopped at that which has kept us free; twenty two miles of English sea,
And the whole world watched while we stood at bay, watched and waited, for 'Eagle Day.'

That day soon came and off our coast appeared a mighty aerial host
Arrayed in proud Teutonic State, advancing through the radar gate.
But guarding the approaching lanes, the Spitfires and the Hurricanes
In spirit strong but numbers small, committed each to fight or fall,
Deployed into their battle ranks, and fell upon the bomber's flanks.

With engines straining and guns aflame, down like eagles the Spitfires came.
Heinkel and Dornier fell away, smoking and burning into the bay,
Scattering wreckage as they fell, on their last journey, down to hell.
The Brownings stuttered their song of hate, shattering the Ju. 88,-- Then up
through the smoke and burning bits, fighting to death with the Messerschmitts.

Day after day the battle raged, while young men died, and others aged.
High in the sky they fought their duel, blistered and burned by blazing fuel.
Fighting for life with heart and soul, two-fold they took their vengeful toll,
Scattering the bombers left and right, putting the black crossed wings to flight.
Never would Britons need to cower, this was indeed 'Their Finest Hour'

And by the autumn of that year, the daytime skies had been swept clear.
The bombers came instead at night, well hidden from the Spitfires' sight.
But though we were to suffer thus, with nightly terror over us,
Without the mastery of the sky, invasion they were loath to try;
And so we owe our land so fair, to 'Those Few Heroes of the Air.'

Edward Gowing

More Spitfires were built than any other British aircraft during the war

Edward in 1942, aged 13

© Thinkstock

RAF pilots in Britain

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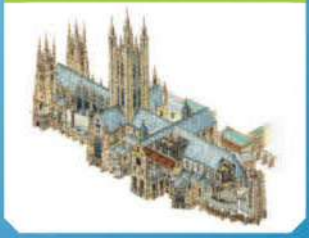

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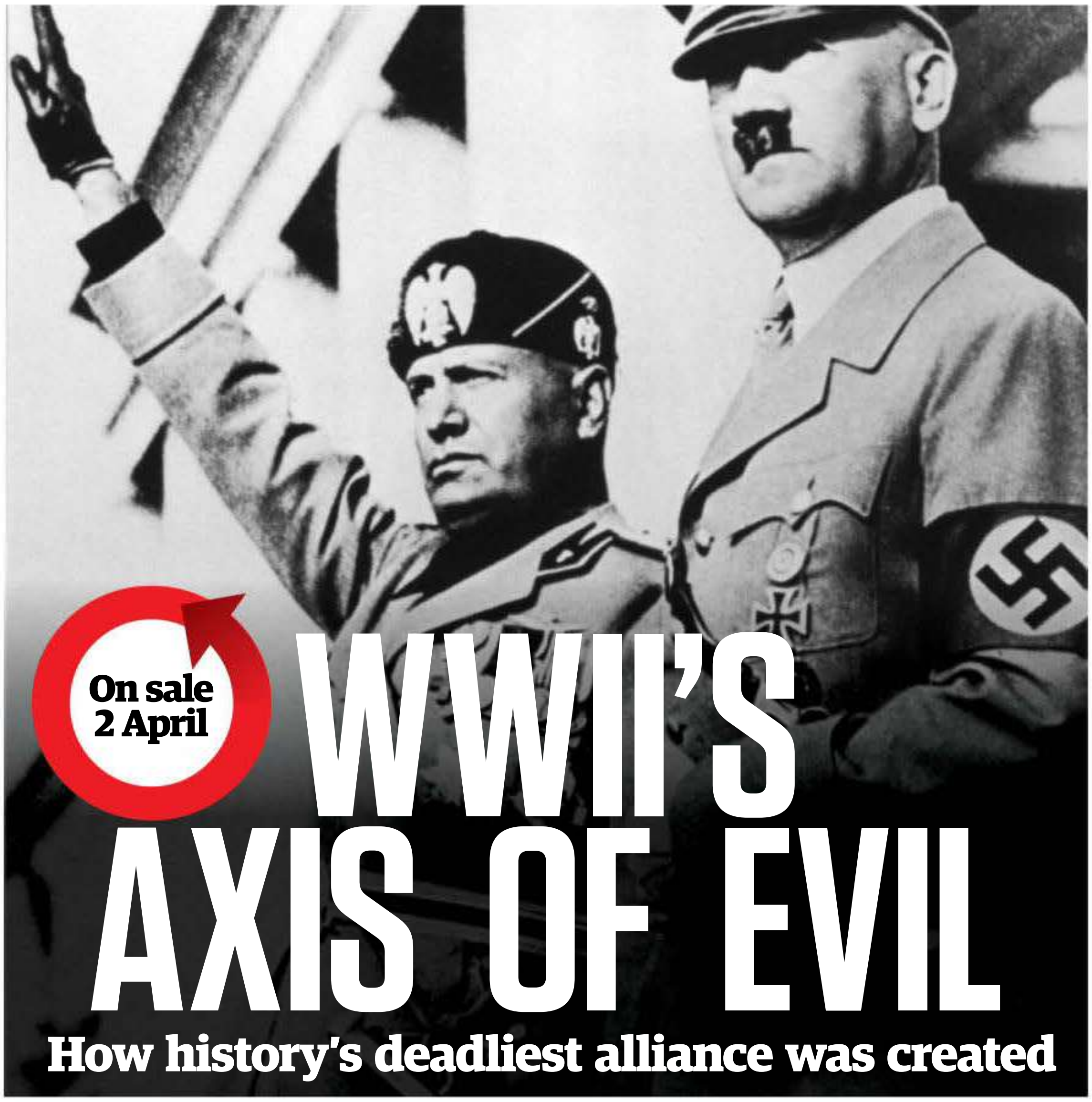

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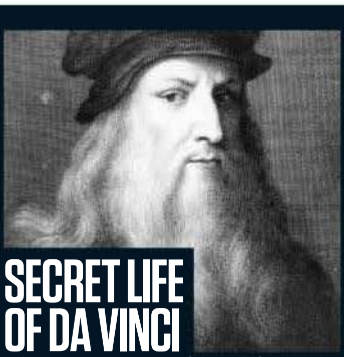

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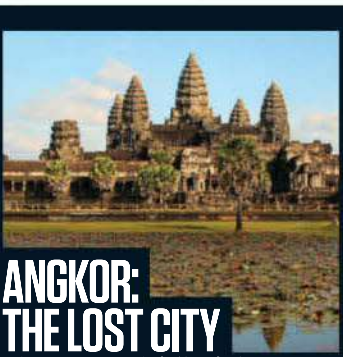

ANGKOR: THE LOST CITY

The rise and fall of the mighty Khmer Empire

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PLUS: Boudica's war with Rome **Titanic** Kim Jong-il **Pompeii** The Gallipoli campaign **Algerian War** Medieval plague doctor **Money through history**

ALL ABOUT HISTORY

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HISTORY VS HOLLYWOOD

Fact versus fiction on the silver screen

ARGO

Director: Ben Affleck **Starring:** Ben Affleck, Bryan Cranston, John Goodman **Country:** United States **Released:** 2012

Does this tale of the Iran hostage crisis conceal the true story?

C

VERDICT A well-told story, but at the expense of some key details.

WHAT THEY GOT WRONG...

01 The British embassy is portrayed as turning the US refugees away, but this is not true. The British assisted many US hostages, and even briefly hosted the US refugees. New Zealand also took great risks to aid the refugees, a fact ignored in the movie.

02 There is a scene where the six refugees are shown 'scouting for locations' for the movie cover story. This is complete fiction. The Canadian ambassador told them not to scout for locations because of the dangers on the streets, so there's no way this could have happened.

03 The dramatic chase sequence as the plane takes off is fiction; the real 'escape' was far less tense. Not only were there very few guards as they deliberately chose a flight at 5.30am, but the customs officers barely batted an eyelid at the Americans as they walked through.

04 Although Tony Mendez is rightfully credited for his work in the film, a major catalyst behind the rescue mission was Ken Taylor, the Canadian ambassador who orchestrated the entire plan. Taylor is even shown threatening to close the embassy, which never happened.

WHAT THEY GOT RIGHT...

A lot of the details concerning the fake movie cover story are completely accurate. Tony Mendez came up with the cover story himself, the CIA did create a fake film-production company, *Variety* really did run a full-page ad for *Argo* and a real film script was selected for the Hollywood cover story.

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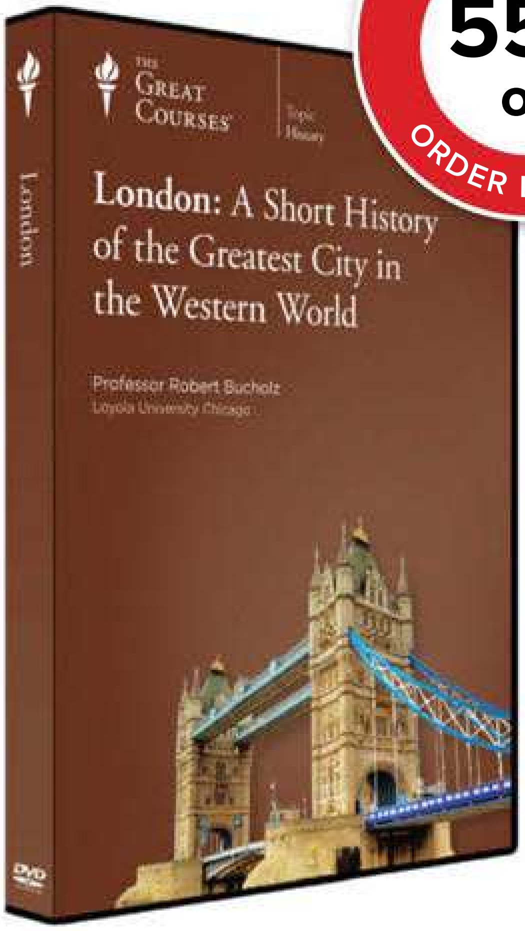

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